

The OzBoy File

The Truth About Port Arthur Massacre

Part 3



Grave headstones on the Isle of the Dead

Written

By

Lloyd T Vance & Steve Johnson



The Actual Sports Bag
the Real Gunman left Behind in the Café`

No Fingers Prints were taken

**Marin Bryant Finger Prints were not on the bag
or anything inside the bag.**



**Another Picture
of the Sports Bag**

**Don't forget to read the other two books
The OzBoy File – The Truth About Port Arthur
Massacre Part 1 & Part 2**



The Café Inside



The Café` Inside

The Freedom Collective™ Is a group of like minded people dedicated to seeking peace and truth in a world of lies and deceit.

In association with **Truth Media Today™ Inc.**

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Welcomed to **The OzBoy File – The Truth About Port Arthur Massacre – Part 3**, hopefully you have read **Part 1 & Part 2** before attempting to read this book.

In this book, we called all **The Freedom Collective** team together into an Office and compared **ALL The Mainstream Media** stories put out in Newspapers, TV, Radio.

When Police, Military and Intelligence Agencies carry out False Flag Terrorist Attacks upon the citizens of a country ordered by corrupt Politicians & Governments in bed with evil entities.

You should pay special attention to what is being reported by the lying Mainstream Media, because after the dust has settled.

Then the Official story is feed through to the Mainstream Media TV, Newspapers, Radio, Magazines and nobody dares question the stories feed to the Media or investigate the truthfulness of the stories – information feed.

And if you do they the Mainstream Media start calling people names.

So with that said, sit back get a Beer, Coffee or Cup of Tea or a Coke and enjoy a running report of the day and some of the stories the Mainstream Media reported as Port Arthur Massacre was taking place.

Again before you read this, try **Part 1 & Part 2** first That will give you a basis and back ground to what your about to read here, and prepare you knowledge wise of what really happened that day.

Deceit, Blatant Lies, Deceptions and Terrorism at Port Arthur Massacre

"Oh what tangled webs we weave, When first we practise to deceive."

Sir Walter Scott.

Most Australians are only vaguely aware of the events that occurred on this day Sunday 28th April 1996 at Port Arthur.

We have been told that a gunman armed with a Colt AR15 semi automatic rifle fired 29 rounds inside the Broad Arrow Café at Port Arthur, killing 20 and wounding another 12 of the approximately 60 people inside the café.

It is also stated that the killer fired seventeen shots, killing twelve and wounding another five victims in the first fifteen seconds.

Most of the dead were headshot, and the killer fired from the right hip, not from sighted shots.

The gunman then changed magazines and left the café carrying the Prince sports bag with his right arm through the carry straps, still firing the Colt AR15 until he changed firearms from the Colt AR15, to a Belgian FN assault rifle and continued his assault killing 4 and wounding 5 at the Port Arthur Historic Site car park area.

The gunman then drove towards the tollbooth, where he murdered the Mikac mother and two children, and then at the tollbooth, stole the BMW after murdering the four occupants, and shooting at other cars and the occupants that came upon the scene.

The gunman then drove a short distance to the Port Arthur Service Station/General Store and kidnapped Glen Pears and murdered his companion, Zoe Hall.

The gunman then drove north along the Arthur Highway and parked the BMW just off the highway outside the entrance to Seascap Cottage.

It is interesting to note that three minutes after the murder of Zoe Hall, the former Nubeena policeman, Constable Chris Iles, who was at the time stationed at the Sorell Police Station, attended at the Port Arthur Store and spoke to Jim Laycock and Kyle Spruce and then drove off in pursuit of the stolen BMW.

However, Seascap is only approximately 4 kilometres from Port Arthur, and there are no side roads prior to Seascap, yet there is no mention of Constable Iles again.

The BMW was next reportedly seen by John Rooke, who saw the vehicle diverge across the Arthur Highway and park outside the Seascap Cottage, and then saw the gunman start shooting at passing traffic.

The gunman shot at six different vehicles as they passed the Seascap driveway, seriously wounding two persons, Linda White and Mrs. Carol Williams, the wife of a Canadian Embassy Official.

With others receiving lesser injuries, mainly from broken glass, before the gunman withdrew to the Seascap Cottage and prepared for the coming police siege.

A total of 35 dead and 22 injured for the whole incident, including Seascap Cottage.

On the following morning Martin Bryant was arrested naked, after he fled from a fiery Seascap Cottage, unarmed, dressed in black, and with his clothes alight.

He came out screaming at the Police, don't shoot, don't shoot, I was a hostage.

After he had fled the burning building, he vanished from view for a time, while he removed his burning clothing.

This supposed gunman had left his armoury behind, saving himself from becoming another statistic.

What the media did not inform the Australian public was that ASIO had also arrived on the scene.

The Tasmanian Police had requested assistance from the Victoria Police SOG (Special Operations Group, or within the job, Sons of God) to reinforce their own SOG squad.

However there was no mention of any ASIO personnel being requested at the scene, but at 10.15 p.m. that Sunday night Australia's ASIO was despatched to Port Arthur (EMA Port Arthur Seminar Papers page 6).

Furthermore, at the debriefing held at the Tasmania Police Academy at Rokeby on the 29th May 1996, ASIO was again in attendance (EMA Port Arthur Seminar Papers page 29).

This must raise the question of just what were ASIO doing within a State jurisdiction?

Could the Port Arthur Massacre have been a 'Terrorist Attack' carried out by ASIO and others?

The evidence as shown to the Australian public states otherwise and certainly during both the Hoddle Street and Queen Street massacres, there were no ASIO members collating information.

Thus why were ASIO operatives called in from weekend leave, and despatched post-haste to Port Arthur?

This is reinforced by the fact that the Victoria Police SOG were instructed that they were to take every means possible to apprehend the person inside Seascope Cottage alive, as that person was a possible terrorist.

Is this belief that the person or persons responsible for the Port Arthur Massacre were possible terrorists, justification for the presence of ASIO?

In fact, the Port Arthur Massacre was indeed a 'Terrorist Attack' in every sense of the word, and it was almost bought undone by one Tasmania Police SOG member at the Seascap Cottage.

However, to properly portray the events that occurred on the Tasman Peninsula on Sunday the 28th April 1996, one must start at the beginning.

There is sufficient evidence to show that Martin Bryant left his home in Clare Street, New Town at 9.47 a.m., and then proceeded to the Tasman Peninsula.

This would place Bryant arriving at Seascap Cottage approximately 90 minutes later, had he not made all the different stops along the route, as he did on that particular morning.

Thus there is no possibility that Martin Bryant was present at Seascap when three witnesses, being Andrew and Lyn Simmons who heard two shots emanating from Seascap at 10.40 a.m. and Douglas McCutcheon another near neighbour heard a series of shots at about the same time on that Sunday morning.

The two shots are important, as David Martin was found to have been shot twice, but there was no evidence to positively prove that Sally Martin had been shot, but rather died from a blow that fractured her skull.

Then there was the blood on the hunting knife found in the 'Prince' sports bag that DNA tests confirmed as being that of David Martin.

What becomes even more interesting was the fact that David Martin's body was found with a gag over his mouth.

The presence of a gag strongly suggests that David Martin was not murdered immediately, but was bound and gagged prior to his being shot.

Of course this raises the question as to how did David Martin subject himself to being tied and gagged by a single person?

It takes two hands to perform such an act, and another two to operate a rifle.

Then there was the body of Glen Pears which was found with two sets of handcuffs attached to the body.

We must now consider the only reported police constables on duty within an hour from the Tasman Peninsula, being Constable Gary Whittle from Dunalley, and Constable Paul Hyland from Nubeena.

Both were called out, by radio from police headquarters in Hobart, to attend at Saltwater River in relation to a supposed heroin cache, and coincidentally arrived at that location just prior to 1.30 p.m.

The heroin cache turned out to be jars of soap powder, and the person who had reported the find to police was not located.

So who initiated this telephone call to police?

It was not Martin Bryant, and police have been very coy in relation to how the only protection for the Tasman and Forestier Peninsulas were lured to this remote area.

Shortly after these police reported their presence at Saltwater River, the massacre at Port Arthur commenced.

With the initial call to the Tasmania Police via the emergency telephone number 000, logged in at 1.32 p.m. the police were alerted to something occurring at Port Arthur.

Within minutes they received numerous calls giving them more details of what had been occurring at the Tasman Peninsula.

At this stage what the police had was a lone gunman creating absolute panic and mayhem in the area, and it was treated as such.

At 1338 hours, Constables Whittle and Hyland who were still at the Saltwater River region were recalled poste haste, with Constable Whittle attending at the Port Arthur General Store, and Constable Hyland attending at the Fox and Hounds Hotel.

Constable Hyland was informed that the gunman was at the Seascope Cottage, and so he headed in that direction, with Constable Whittle in support.

It takes 25 minutes to travel from Saltwater River to Port Arthur, but both policemen travelled back to the Nubeena Police Station for some unknown reason.

And then split up, with Constable Whittle taking the most direct route to Port Arthur, and Constable Hyland taking the longer route via Taranna in an attempt to cut off any escape by the gunman at Port Arthur.

Upon arriving at Seascapes, Constable Whittle secured the front gate, thus ensuring that the apparent lone gunman was trapped inside the buildings.

Constable Hyland proceeded further up the Arthur Highway and set up a police roadblock to ensure that no further motorists entered the danger area.

Whilst proceeding to set up this roadblock, Constable Hyland saw a naked dark-haired person within the grounds at Seascapes enter the cottage.

Constable Whittle also saw a naked person and states that it was a female.

Constable Hyland set up the roadblock in company with Sergeant Andrew Fogarty of the SOG, and shortly afterwards, Constable Whittle was joined by Constable Pat Allen of the TOG (Traffic Operations Group).

With the arrival of Constable Allen, shots were fired in their direction, striking the bush above them, so both policemen took cover in the ditch at the side of the road.

In the meantime, the other police services had not been idle.

Superintendent Barry Bennett was called in as Assistant Commissioner Luppo Prins initiated the SAC-PAV National Anti-Terrorist Plan that had been endorsed in November 1995.

A police Major Incident Room was set up at Police Headquarters with Luppo Prins being the 'Commander', and a Police Forward Command Post at Taranna, where Superintendent Bennett was to be the 'Forward Commander'.

The Police negotiation team under Sergeant Terry McCarthy was called in, and an initial team of three SOG members were flown in to Taranna to start operations to apprehend the lone gunman.

At 3.08 p.m. and again at 3.25 p.m., the girlfriend of Constable Hyland, Merrin Craig received two telephone calls at the Nubeena Police Station, taunting her and Mr Perks states that the first call referred specifically to 'Mr. Hyland'.

This particular telephone call was made by "Jamie", the same person to whom the police negotiator spoke to for over 2 ½ hours during the evening of the siege at Seascope.

What this demonstrates is that "Jamie" knew Constable Hyland personally.

Witnesses have always stated that the first helicopter containing Paramedics Peter Stride and Warwick Allen to Port Arthur flew over the Seascope Cottage and was fired upon by the gunman.

However, it was shortly after 5.00 p.m. that a Tasmania Police SOG marksman was able to position himself with a good view of the buildings at Seascape, and he saw a person on the roof of an adjoining building to the Seascape Cottage.

Before this marksman could shoot the suspect on the roof, he needed positive identification that it was the gunman.

The SOG marksman, via police radio communications, contacted Constable Pat Allen, in the ditch, by the roadside, and Allen offered to take a look from under the police car, and as soon as Constable Allen raised his head, a bullet was fired at him, which went through the front bumper bar of the police car.

This is where the excreta hit the fan.

The SOG marksman was watching the suspect on the roof.

This suspect did not fire the shot at Constable Allen.

Had the shot come from the gunman on the roof, then the SOG marksman would have been able to shoot that particular gunman.

This didn't happen, The shot came from within Seascape.

There were now two gunmen at Seascape

The reaction by the Tasmania Police was immediate and justified.

At 1715 hours, a call went to the Victoria Police requesting assistance for a Terrorist Attack.

At 1719, the National Crisis Centre was notified.

This call was answered by the PSCC (Protective Security Co-ordination Centre) providing transport and technical equipment for ASIO's Technical Surveillance Unit (TSU) that was attending.

This was as per SAC-PAV's National Anti-Terrorist Plan that had been endorsed in November 1995.

In fact, Port Arthur was seen as an excellent example of the coordination skills required to cope with any possible terrorist attack, and ensured that SAC-PAV was in command of the security of the Sydney Olympics in 2000.

The Tasmanian Premier, Tony Rundle, and the Tasmanian Attorney General, Ray Groom were also informed and attended immediately to the Major Incident Room at Police Headquarters, along with other State Political leaders.

Moves were made, as the victims at Port Arthur waited fearfully for the protection and support that should have been available to them was utilised elsewhere, and most Australians are not aware that it was **six hours after the actual massacre that the Tasmania Police were finally permitted to arrive in sufficient numbers at Port Arthur.**

However, at the Seascope Cottage, the various police resources under SAC-PAV control, and ASIO were in attendance, with the **SOG wanting to get stuck in and do their job, but held back by their 'Commander'** who required the terrorists to be taken alive if possible.

That was not to be.

All the police were able to arrest was Martin Bryant, burnt, confused and of no help to them whatsoever.

The naked person or persons seems to have also vanished.

That the massacre was a terrorist attack becomes undeniable when in the aftermath, the number of moves and countermoves that had been made within **government and bureaucratic circles before, during and after the event became apparent.**

These moves created one of the biggest cover-ups in Australia's history, and should be shown to all Australians so that they may judge for themselves, just who and what caused Australia's first Terrorist Attack, and the lies and deceit this terrorist attack created.

There is one final twist to this macabre story.

There was only one exit door to that part of The Broad Arrow Café, known as the Gift Shop.

This door was inoperative due to a faulty fire exit door lock.

When the shooting started inside the Broad Arrow Café, several patrons headed for this exit door, but found that it wouldn't open.

The two staff at the gift shop counter were already aware that the door was inoperative and all they could do was to hide behind the counter, and that was where they were slain.

Some patrons, when they realised their position, were able to hide their wives behind display stands and curtains, but were unable to save themselves, and these women watched in horror as the gunman shot their husbands whose last acts were to save their loved ones.

The problem of the inoperative door was a major Tasmanian Government problem for the Port Arthur Historic Site was and still is a Tasmanian Government Enterprise.

Thus moves were taken to ensure that any blame that could have been laid on the faulty door was covered up, and every skerrick of fault was to be laid wholly upon the gunman.

These moves, initiated by politicians and bureaucrats, though, were outside their arena.

The moves entered into the 'judicial' arena, the last bastion of democracy.

It was the prime Minister's statement that now the perpetrator had been apprehended the need for an inquest should be ignored so as the survivors didn't have to relive the suffering and anguish of their experiences at Port Arthur.

This has been a continued theme throughout the politician's defence of their actions in rebuffing every plea by the victims for a proper investigation into the massacre.

The Coroner has refused to hold an inquest on the basis that the primary facts of the various deaths are already known.

In this stance, the Coroner has ignored section 28.1(f) of the Coroners Act of 1995.

The Attorney General, Ray Groom has supported the Coroner, citing the Coroners Act of 1957, which was repealed in 1995, when he was the premier of Tasmania.

We can now begin to understand the necessity for Martin Bryant to plead guilty, and all the various moves made to ensure this occurred has been documented.

By these moves, all Australians have been denied justice, along with any knowledge of the events that transpired in what is now called the Port Arthur Massacre.

Consider also that Martin Bryant has been sentenced to life imprisonment without any form of a trial whatsoever.

It is not the victims that are being protected, but corrupt bureaucracies.

This is the reason for the cover up.

Thus there are two separate issues to be dealt with in understanding just what actually did occur during and after the Port Arthur massacre.

These problems caused the McAlpine and the Woodland reports, followed by the Doyle report, which was so damaging to the Tasmanian Government that it was answered by the Bugg Report.

To evaluate the events at Port Arthur, I have used the reports from the Hobart Mercury.

I have used the book, 'Suddenly One Sunday', written by Mike Bingham, a journalist from the Hobart Mercury.

I have used the Court Documents, relating to the sentencing of Martin Bryant, The Doyle Report and the Bugg Report, and of course other media releases of information relevant to the events, as well as statements from actual witnesses that have come my way.

Deceit, Blatant Lies, Deceptions and Terrorism at Port Arthur Massacre

"If we don't get it right this time, then next time there is a massacre, and there will be, then they'll take all our guns off us."

Tim Fischer at Alice Springs in May 1996.

The gunman was equal to the world's top anti-terrorist combat shooters for two reasons:

(i) The shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café lasted approximately 5 minutes.

(ii) There was in excess of 41 shots fired inside the Broad Arrow Café.

This is from some of the survivors from both inside and outside the café.

Let's name some of these survivors.

Firstly there is Wendy Scurr.

Then there is Major Sandra Vanderpeer, who was inside the gift shop area and in her statement states that the shooting lasted approximately five minutes, and she believed that the shooting continued after the gunman reloaded inside the gift shop area.

Graeme Collyer an ex-RAF fitter states that he watched the gunman walk round the café area shooting people for approximately 4 ½ minutes, as he lay on the floor nearly drowning in his own blood.

Outside near the Information Centre two Vietnam Veterans, John Godfrey and Peter Stainthorpe also have contested the 90 seconds to two minutes time for the shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café.

Jacqui Lane wrote an article in a police magazine again stating that the shooting went on for about five minutes.

The time frame of the gunman shooting inside the café for 90 seconds to two minutes maximum is fabricated.

It is an outright lie, and any person peddling that story is pushing a concoction, an outright lie.

All the witnesses tell us that the gunman went up to the victims and shot them from fairly close quarters.

What the Americans tell me is that anyone with a little bit of proper training in firearms would be able to accomplish this deed, and I accept their advice.

What this means is that Martin Bryant would have been able to perform the shooting skills required at the Broad Arrow Café, with minimal training, if he had wished to commit such an atrocity.

However, there are many clues that state it was not Martin Bryant inside the café on that fatal afternoon.

More bunkum is the statement that the gunman killed twelve victims and wounded another four in the first fifteen seconds.

This statement is supposedly supported by the Wilkinson Videotape and this tape-recorded the sound of the shots by themselves.

Another video camera recorded the shots fired for 25 seconds as being 21 shots, which according to the government prosecutor, Mr Damian Bugg QC, leaves only eight shots to be fired in the next sixty-nine seconds, that is one shot every 8 ½ seconds.

This is not what the witnesses tell us.

They all state that the shots continued at about one shot every second or two. (1) Wilkinson Tape.

So how accurate is the evidence from the videotapes.

They accurately report the sound of the shots alone, but do not report on the status of these shots, being whether or not these shots killed, injured or missed a target.

Furthermore these videotapes do not record the entire shooting scene, and thus arguably the shooting inside the café could have continued on for another five seconds, five minutes or five hours.

In the Wilkinson tape there are 5 shots fired, being shots 7 to 11, within a period of 1.80 seconds, and we are supposed to believe that any person could shoot five persons accurately in the head in that time frame.

Mind you, the last shot heard on the Wilkinson videotape is a ricochet.

The next piece of bunkum is that only 29 shots were fired inside the café.

Mr. Bugg QC continually reinforces this statement stating it is supported by the ballistics and forensic evidence, but the Tasmania Police Ballistics expert, Sergeant Gerard Dutton states otherwise.

In the American Wound Ballistics Review, Dutton states that 30 fired cartridge cases were located inside the Broad Arrow Café, not 29.

Then again in another article written by Sergeant Gerard Dutton in the Australian Police Journal, Dutton argues that it is not accurate to count the number of shots fired simply by the means of the fired cartridge cases alone.

Especially as the crime scenes were not protected until after sunset, and many of the fired cartridge cases had been souvenired, especially at the car park where only four cases were located by the police, two .223 and two .308 cartridges, with another case being returned by a bus driver.

How many shots were fired inside the Broad Arrow Café during the massacre?

I have calculated a minimum of 41 shots, using the Court Document and witness statements.

So why were these deceptions put into place, and why have they been so strongly enforced within Australia.

These lies have nothing to do with any Federal Government implementation plans, but rather a cover-up by the Tasmanian Government, which are the owners of the Port Arthur Historic Site, and it has everything to do with a supposedly 'locked' fire escape door.

You see, there was a fire exit door within the Gift Shop area of the Broad Arrow Café that was supposedly locked, but just how do you lock a fire exit door?

This was the door that prevented many people who were inside the gift shop area from escaping the gunman, and some were murdered, and others lost their partners and loved ones.

It was later conceded that this door was not locked as stated to the Hobart Supreme Court.

But rather it was broken, and the condition of the door was known to police by the 1st May 1996 when one of the maintenance crew who was painting out the windows and nailing the doors and windows shut, discovered that fault with the assistance of one of the forensic Police within the building.

The next little gem is the 'Prince' sports bag, or should I say the two 'Prince' sports bags.



You see, the gunman was lugging about a very heavy 'Prince' sports bag and a large video camera, which were found left on a table inside the Broad Arrow Café after the massacre.



The problem is that several witnesses also saw the gunman carry the 'Prince' sports bag out of the café and put it in the boot of the Volvo.

This was even captured on James Balasko's video bag in café.

Why did the gunman need his video camera?

Why did he need two 'Prince' sports bags?

Also consider that there were live .308 rounds found on the floor inside the café.

The only weapon used inside the café was the AR 15 which uses .223 ammunition, but in the boot of the Volvo was several hundred .308 rounds, so how did these .308 rounds end up inside the café?

At this stage I should also point out two other little discrepancies that have occurred within the story of this massacre, and the first is that the 'A Current Affair' program showed a person running down the road towards the buses, and inferred that this person was the gunman.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

This person is running, and the gunman never ran.

This person is dressed completely differently to the gunman, and is carrying blankets from the Information Centre to the wounded at the buses, and is in all probability Mark Kirby, one of the many at the site who assisted so admirably after the massacre.

This video is genuine.

It is the portrayal of this video that is not.

The other discrepancy is the 'missing boat'.

The aerial shot of Port Arthur, that has been bandied about supposedly stating that there was no boat at the area immediately inside the jetty area of Port Arthur is again misleading.

All a person has to do is look at the right side of the picture and he or she will see two boats, the larger boat being the supposedly missing boat.

The video taken by James Balasko was taken at extreme zoom, which is why the boat appears closer than it actually was, and any person who watches cricket, football or any of the sports on television would be aware of this.

I shall now move on to the next part of the massacre, and touch very briefly on Constable Chris Iles of Sorell. Chris Iles had been the Nubeena policeman for about 15 years, but had transferred to Sorell about six months prior to the massacre, and his replacement at Nubeena was Constable Paul Hyland.

Many people are aware that Constables Paul Hyland and Gary Whittle of Dunalley were at Saltwater River when they received a radio message at 1338 hours that there had been a shooting at Port Arthur.

However, Jim Laycock states that within three minutes of Zoe Hall being murdered, and Glen Pears being kidnapped outside the Port Arthur Store, which was at approximately 1.45 pm, Constable Chris Iles had arrived at the scene in a marked police vehicle.

Laycock's statement is corroborated by another witness, Kyle Spruce.

Then Constable Chris Iles took off in pursuit of the gunman, and was never heard of again within the events that constitute the Port Arthur Massacre.

Questions must arise regarding what Constable Iles was doing out of his area on this 'quiet' Sunday afternoon, and the fact that he never appears to be utilised, especially when the **survivors at the Port Arthur Site were required to wait for six hours before they received proper police presence.**

Again having been the local Port Arthur policeman for fifteen years, Constable Iles knew all the locals, the staff at Port Arthur and the Emergency Crews that were utilised to perform the various police duties for the police that were held back from attending at the site due to the dangers presented to the police. So Constable Iles vanishes, and then Constables Hyland and Whittle attend at Port Arthur, and then on to Seascope.

However there is another policeman to enter the scene.

Sergeant Andrew Mark Fogarty, from Bellerive Police Station has arrived at the scene.

Sergeant Fogarty is also a Team Leader with the SOG.

Both Hyland and Whittle state that when they arrived at Seascave, the BMW was already burning at the front, and when the fire reached the back section of the vehicle it exploded.

Martin Bryant in his police interview states that he was knocking at the back door of Seascave when the BMW exploded, but also confuses himself by saying that he must have been burnt by the fire that destroyed the BMW.

Martin Bryant also believes that the hostage died in the BMW fire.

Now consider this, one of the Task Force members investigating the Port Arthur Massacre has stated to witnesses that it was the SOG who set fire to the BMW so as to negate its use to the persons inside Seascave as a means of escape.

This means that if the BMW was already burning on the arrival of Hyland and Whittle at Seascave, then the only reported SOG member at the scene at that time was Sgt. Fogarty, and therefore Fogarty would have been the SOG member who set the BMW alight.

The Police Task Force member also stated that it was the same SOG member who set fire to Seascap Cottage using the same means as with the BMW, that is by firing a phosphorus grenade into the building.

This grenade apparently went through the attic window facing onto the Arthur Highway.

In his statement, Andrew Fogarty states that he fired off two illuminating parachute flares over Seascap, but under the orders of Sergeant Morrison.

Both Hyland and Whittle state they saw a naked person run into the Seascap Cottage, Hyland stating it was a black-haired person, and Whittle stating it was a female.

There is no proof that the person these constables saw was the one and the same, but it is fair enough to consider that it was.

What we do know though is that this black-haired naked person was not Martin Bryant, nor would it have been the gunman.

So who was she?

Then we have Constable Allen stating that at one stage just before dark, the gunman was spotted on the roof of an adjoining building, and he needed to be identified before the SOG marksman could shoot the offender.

Constable Allen stated that when he put his head up out of the culvert, to take a view of the gunman on the roof, he was shot at, the bullet striking the front bumper bar of the police car he was behind.

This gives us two items of information.

One that the person shooting at Allen was listening to police communications, and two that the gunman on the roof was not the person shooting at Constable Allen.

Sgt. Fogarty would never have permitted that gunman in his sights to actually shoot at another policeman.

It has been noted that Sgt Fogarty's brother, Michael Fogarty, who was also a member of the Tasmania Police SOG shot and killed Joe Gilewicz in 1991, when their father Superintendent Fogarty was In Charge of the Tasmania Police SOG.

Now this incident with the shot at Constable Allen sparked off two other incidents.

The first was with the SES and fire brigade members who had been monitoring the Police Communications.

A fire truck did the rounds at Port Arthur warning the personnel there that the gunman was on the loose, and heading this way.

This created absolute panic at the Port Arthur Site because there was still no protection for them from any police.

The second incident was that the Police Commander, Assistant Commissioner Luppo Prins, called in assistance from the Victoria Police SOG, and then notified the National Crisis Centre in Canberra of their TERRORIST SITUATION.

All this action by the Tasmania Police was as per the SOG manual, prepared by SAC-PAV, the Federal based body that controls the Police SOGs, in the SAC-PAV 'Anti-Terrorist Plan' that had been implemented in November 1995.

Now the SAC-PAV has control of the various State Police SOG bodies, but not only that, they also have trained other members of the police, such as the Police Media Liaison Officers.

However, what is of real interest is the fact that the SAC-PAV is run by the 'Protective Security Co-ordination Centre', the PSCC, which is an intelligence body operating out of both the Federal Attorney General's Department and the Justice Department.

It has also been recorded that the Police Special Branches were also being run by the PSCC.

We have been informed by 'A Current Affair' that the three top Tasmania Policemen, McCreadie, Prins and Bennett are all SAC-PAV trained.

So was their Media Liaison Officer, Geoff Easton who prior to his appointment with the Tasmania Police was a Communications Officer at Canberra.

Another Media Officer was Peter Hazelwood, who has connections with the Hilton Hotel Bombing back in 1978.

It was this event that initiated the formation of SAC-PAV and the PSCC.

What other bodies are connected with SAC-PAV?

ASIO is for a start, and of course the military.

Then there is the Australian Federal Police, many of whose officers end up in the PSCC, the Australian Protective Service, which is an off-shoot of the Australian Federal Police, and is also seen as another 'Intelligence Service' which, by the way is responsible for security at the Woomera base where rioting illegal immigrants were treated with force outside that considered by proper police forces.

The Department of Foreign affairs, and the list goes on, even to include bodies from New Zealand!

But back to Tasmania and the Siege at Seascap.

By the Monday morning, with media from all over the world now focusing on Port Arthur, the 'Pink Palace' as the locals called Seascap Cottage is set alight, by Martin Bryant we are told, except for a Task Force member who states that it was by Sgt Fogarty.

This of course destroyed all the evidence that was to be found inside Seascap Cottage, except for the two murder weapons, which were found outside Seascap in a badly damaged state, as the Police had been informed by "Jamie" inside Seascap during the siege.

But the only person to emerge from the fire was Martin Bryant who was arrested, handcuffed and placed in the back of an ambulance and conveyed to the Royal Hobart Hospital.

Now consider these two Statements made by CNN's John Raedler based in Sydney.

He attended at Port Arthur along with another CNN employee, Hugh Williams of Sydney, but based in Berlin and at home at the time on leave.

(1) Johnston's (Superintendent Jack Johnston) explanation of the fate of the Mikacs was the classic 'win-win' sound bite.

(2) This was certainly the case in CNN's coverage of the Port Arthur Massacre, vis a vis the Tasmania Police.

They came across as in control, competent, professional, effective and thorough - they got the culprit, got him reasonably quickly, got him alive, and kept him alive.

They built an ultimately overwhelming case against him.

And they did all of this in the midst of what were, for all of them, uniquely challenging circumstances.

The Tasmania Police set up a Task Force under Superintendent Johnston to investigate the Port Arthur Massacre.

A member of that Task Force, Inspector Maxwell travelled to Victoria and spoke to a Bill Drysdale of Yass in relation to one of the murder weapons, the AR15.

Bill Drysdale identified that firearm by a gunsmith's mark on the barrel.

Furthermore this particular firearm had been handed to the Victoria Police at Lilydale in 1993 when that particular firearm had been made illegal.

However the AR 15 firearms that had been handed in to the Victoria Police during this amnesty, were then issued to the Victoria Police SOG as weapons until they were issued with new weapons in 1994, and these AR 15s were sold to a Bendigo gun dealer for sale overseas, except for one, the compact AR 15 that had once been the property of Bill Drysdale.

It went through the police books as being destroyed at Sims Metal furnace, but somehow ended up in Tasmania, at the Seascope Cottage after the siege.

However this damaged AR15 could not have been the weapon used at Port Arthur.

It was damaged by blowing up a round inside the breech. The creation of this damage also creates a loud explosion, enough to deafen a person for up to a couple of days.

Please note that Martin Bryant's hearing was not affected when he was arrested at Seascope.

Also note that all the police statements during the siege tell of the various weapons being fired, which they could differentiate by the sounds alone, and when the fire took place, they could also tell the difference between exploding ammunition and shots being fired.

But not one mention is made of an extremely loud explosion that must have occurred when the AR15 was damaged.

Thus the only conclusion was that this weapon was damaged prior to the siege, and thus prior to the massacre.

The other weapon used during the massacre was a FN SLR of which Martin Bryant denied ever owning.

Mind you the firearm that was suddenly found in the piano at Bryant's Clare Street residence, an Australian Arms semi-automatic .223, was never mentioned in the only police interview that took place on the 4th of July 1996 (so much for Independence Day).

It has been stated that the only media in Hobart that actually have journalists and reporters on duty on a Sunday was the ABC, and that the other media outlets simply have staff on call.

So when journalists from the ABC attended at Police Headquarters in Hobart to obtain information about the shootings at Port Arthur they were surprised to find that they were not the first to arrive at the Media Liaison Office.

Mr Roland Browne, the spokesperson for Gun Control in Tasmania had beaten them to the office.

Now this surely must be a coincidence, but there were other coincidences that do stand out.

Helicopter pilots were normally a scarcity on a Sunday afternoon.

Normally it was difficult enough to locate even one, but on this particular Sunday they were able to obtain the services of three helicopter pilots.

For the ambulance staff, the possible staff shortage was overcome by utilising staff and volunteers that were attending courses for that Sunday afternoon.

The Southern District Mortuary Service even had a 22-body hearse waiting to be used for such an emergency.

However it was the Royal Hobart Hospital that demonstrated the height of preparedness.

They were able to call on the services of twenty five trauma specialist doctors from all over Australia, who had just completed a seminar at midday on that Sunday, and whose last lecture had been in relation to a 'terrorist attack'.

Oh, dear.

It was the EMA (Emergency Management Australia) Port Arthur Seminar Papers that demonstrated the preparedness of all these bodies, especially with the Royal Hobart Hospital and its newly completed 'Code Brown' Emergency Plan.

But we are then given another clue.

The Coroner, Ian Matterson, the Staff at the Royal Hobart Hospital, including some doctors, and many Ambulance Service personnel initially believed that it was simply another "exercise" and some ignored the calls until they heard the news on the radio and television.

In other words these people had been conditioned to attending exercises until they were sick of them.

In his book, 'Suddenly One Sunday', journalist Mike Bingham wrote, "Involvement in these national and local exercises was to prove invaluable as Tasmania Police set about managing the Port Arthur Massacre.

The responses were to work so well that there were times when it all seemed like an exercise, despite the enormity of all that had happened."

So who was responsible for these people to be so prepared for such a tragedy?

In Tasmania, the emergency exercises were the responsibility of the SES (State Emergency Service).

This body is attached to the Tasmania Police and the Police Commissioner is the Deputy Chairman of the State Emergency Service.

However these bodies are controlled by the Canberra based SAC-PAV (Standing Advisory Committee, States/Commonwealth for Protection Against Violence).

The SAC-PAV subcommittee the Project Group Training (PGT) is responsible for the training and exercise programs run by SAC-PAV, but then again SAC-PAV is controlled by the PSCC, the Intelligence Agency.

There is however one last seminar to consider, and that is unique in that it was the first, and the only ever seminar to be held for the ten top personnel at the Port Arthur Historic Site, and it was to be held on the 28th and 29th April 1996.

What was this seminar about?

Nothing.

By the time these particular staff members arrived at Swansea, the massacre had occurred and everybody went straight back to the site to assist.

But, back to Martin Bryant, who has been arrested by the SOG and conveyed to the Royal Hobart Hospital.

On Tuesday the 30th April 1996 police endeavour to interview Bryant in the presence of a hospital doctor, but Bryant wishes to have nothing to do with them, and so he is simply charged with one count of murder, that of Kate Scott.

On the following day Bryant was again interviewed, not by police but Doctor Ian Sale.

In notes taken by the prison officer guarding Martin Bryant, Blair Saville, Sale states to Bryant, "Whatever you say to us may be used against you in court."

Do you understand what I said?

Consider the implications if this evidence is correct.

Doctor Sale has just stated that he is collecting evidence to use against Martin Bryant in a Court of Law, yet his reports formed part of the basis of Mullen's report, which was the only evidence used by the defence in the Sentencing of Martin Bryant.

Bryant was interviewed By Dr Sale on the 1st and 3rd of May, and then by Mullen on the 5th May.

During each of these interviews, apparently the same prison officer was present, and apparently took notes.

This raises questions due to who had custody of Bryant at the time. Bryant should have been under police guard until he was lodged at Risdon Prison, and we have a policewoman stating that she was at one stage required to perform guard duty on Bryant.

Again this same prison officer took note of the conversation between Martin Bryant and Petra Wilmott on the 15th May at Risdon Prison.

In fact up until the police interview, the only contributor to the 'confessional evidence' and that is by the one officer.

In late August, another prison officer gives evidence, but on the whole there are many errors within these 'confessional evidence' statements.

In his report on Martin Bryant that was read to the Supreme Court on the 20th November 1996, Mullen refers to the fact that Martin Bryant was put on a guardianship order by the Hobart Court in October 1993.

That the case was actually heard in Camera (private) by the judge on the 22nd of April 1994, was not mentioned by Mullen, nor the fact that the application was brought under the Mental Health Act, or the fact that Bryant was represented by solicitors from the firm Griffiths and Jackson of Hobart due to the simple fact that Martin Bryant was not present at that court on that day because he was in London.

What the guardianship order states emphatically and this is something that the learned professor should have been well aware of, was that the court considered **Martin Bryant, due to his mental inability, was not competent to make any plea in relation to the charges he was facing in November 1996.**

Not only that, but the Chief Justice Mr, William Cox would also have been well aware of that little problem.

Oh dear me.

However, back to Professor Mullen.

In 2000, Mullen along with another psychiatrist, C. H. Cantor and another gentleman, Philip Alpers wrote an article titled 'Mass Homicide: The Civil Massacre', in which they use 7 'Lone Nut Gunman' type massacres to prove their findings.

These cases are (1) Julian Knight, Melbourne 1987, (2) Michael Ryan, Hungerford England 1987, (3) Frank Vitkovic, Melbourne 1987, (4) David Gray, Aramoana NZ, 1990, (5) Wade Frankum, Strathfield, 1991, (6) Thomas Hamilton, Dunblane Scotland, 1996 and (7) Martin Bryant, Port Arthur, 1996.

These 7 massacres are all seemingly related by circumstances besides the fact that they were used specifically to introduce firearm control by the governments of the day.

Christopher H Cantor is a psychiatrist affiliated with the Australian Institute for Suicide Research and Prevention Program at Griffith University, and is the author of several anti-firearm articles going back to at least 1991.

Philip Alpers has penned similar articles.

One would have to wonder if these persons have any links with either the Australian Institute of Criminology or the National Committee against Violence.

Professor Mullen is stated in this article as having interviewed Knight and Bryant after the events, and resided in the area affected by Gray.

In fact we are aware that Mullen's report on Bryant was the only psychiatric report presented to the Supreme Court, which makes Mullen more than just an interviewer of Bryant.

There are two aspects worth considering in this article before I delve any further into it.

In every case except Frankum and Bryant the only weapons used were firearms.

However both Frankum and Bryant lost a parent prior to their massacres by suicide.

Both Frankum and Bryant not only used high-powered firearms but a large knife and handcuffs as well.

The use of handcuffs in any 'Lone Nut Gunman' style massacre is uniquely Australian.

The perpetrators of such crimes do not intend to constrain victims but rather murder anybody within their sights.

Yet we are informed that whilst at Seascope, Martin Bryant, aka 'Jamie' had information regarding his hostage Glen Pears that could only have come from an interrogation.

For Martin Bryant though, this would have been a virtual impossibility considering his stated mental ability.

Is this simply a coincidence?

I would doubt it.

There are other coincidences.

The last sentence in the report on Julian Knight states, "J.K.'s subsequent course in prison has made any psychotic condition highly unlikely, but obsessional personality traits and narcissism have become more obvious."

The obvious question here is that if Julian Knight is no longer a threat to our society, then why was he a threat on the 9th August 1987 when he murdered 7 persons and attempted to murder another 17?

In the report on Frank Vitkovic, it states that this person, who supposedly had a long-standing fascination with firearms, obtained a M1 carbine .30 calibre semi-automatic military styled firearm with a sawn off barrel and shortened stock.

Mind you these alterations were made so that the weapon could fit into the bag which was used to carry the weapon to the scene of the massacre, and completely destroys the statement that Vitkovic had a fascination with firearms, as any student of weaponry would know that by cutting off the end of the barrel removed the gas pressure that caused the weapon to automatically reload.

This meant that to create the massacre, Vitkovic had to manually reload the rifle after each shot.

Moreover this created the possibility for the weapon to jam, should the reloading action become jerky, which is exactly what happened with this particular incident, and enabled two men to actually take hold of Vitkovic before he apparently broke loose and jumped through a plate glass window and fell to his death eleven floors below.

But what is extremely interesting is that two persons who, by sheer coincidence happened to view the massacre from the building directly opposite.

The then State Attorney General, Jim Kennan and the Police Minister Race Matthews.

These two Labour Party Politicians were part of the push in Victoria to introduce their tough new firearm laws, and it is by sheer coincidence that they just happened to be in the building where Jim Kennan's extremely secure offices were located on the 20/23rd floors.

However at the time of viewing this incident, I am reliably informed that they were at a typing pool located on the 12th floor, with the massacre taking place in the building directly opposite on the eleventh floor.

Another interesting bit of trivia given to us by this report is that during his killing spree, Frank Vitkovic was heard making some rather startling comments including, "How do they expect me to kill people with this gun?"

Just exactly what did Vitkovic mean by that statement and who are 'they'?

It was very shortly after this massacre that a Special Premier's meeting was called in Hobart, where National Firearms Laws were the agenda, but the plan was defeated due to Tasmania and South Australia not accepting the federal incursion into the States constitutional powers.

This was when Premier Barry Unsworth made his now famous quote of "there will never be uniform gun laws in Australia until we see a massacre in Tasmania."

Please remember that in cases where the Constitutions are involved each and every State must accept the amendments.

If any State declines, then the Federal Constitutional amendment cannot continue.

In the case report on Martin Bryant, this article makes some astounding statements.

It states that, "The killings began with the murder of an elderly couple against whom Bryant's family held a long-standing grudge".

This is not correct.

There was never any grudge between the Bryant and Martin family.

Mrs Bryant totally denies any such allegations, as does Glen Martin.

The report continues with, "he believed had contributed to the suicide of his father."

No, no, never.

There is no evidence whatsoever to suggest that Martin Bryant believed that actions by the Martins had led to his father committing suicide thirteen years later.

The report states that, "This incident occurred only six weeks after Dunblane."

That is correct, but there is not one mention of Dunblane in Mullen's report on Bryant presented to the Hobart Supreme Court.

This is highly irregular.

Furthermore when the report states that, "There have also been suggestions that M.B. may have been influenced by the two Melbourne incident (Cases 1 and 3)."

There is no written report presented to the Supreme Court that followed this line of thinking.

There is however evidence from a Prison Officer stating that Bryant considered himself worse than Ivan Milat, but the context of that statement remains unclear.

The report states that, "A number of psychological assessments over the years failed to reach agreements as to diagnosis."

The highly eminent Doctor Cunningham Dax stated that Bryant might be developing an illness of a schizophrenic type in an assessment in 1984.

In 1991 doctors Mather and MP McCartney diagnose a schizophrenic illness. In 1994, Bryant has action brought against him by two doctors, concerned about his apparent frittering away his inheritance, under the Mental Health Act, and succeeds in having the Hobart Supreme Court place Bryant under a guardianship.

Mrs Bryant states that her son is suffering from schizophrenia, as does his girlfriend, Petra Wilmott.

Mrs Bryant refers to her son's psychiatrist Dr. Rushton, who for some unknown reason is never mentioned in Mullen's report to the Supreme Court.

However it is only doctor Sale and Professor Mullen who argue that Bryant is not schizophrenic.

The report goes on with numerous inconsistencies, especially in regards to Martin Bryant, but let me make one last comparison.

In the closing paragraph of Mullen's Report that was presented to Judge William Cox in the Sentencing of Martin Bryant, Mullen writes,

"Mr Bryant currently does not have the signs and the symptoms of a mental illness. He is however, by virtue of his personality and intellectual limitations both of reduced coping ability and of increased psychological vulnerability.

It is possible that under the combined stress of lengthy incarceration and of having to live with the memories and consequences of his awful acts that he may, in the future, break down into frank mental illness.

It will be necessary to continually monitor his state of mind during his future containment and initiate appropriate treatment if, and when, it is required."

Now compare that little gem with the one previously mentioned regarding Julian Knight that stated,

J.K. was examined by a number of psychiatrists and psychologists. Although a prepsychotic condition was suggested, the predominant opinion was of a narcissistic young man involved in his world of fantasy.

J.K.'s subsequent course in prison has made any psychotic condition highly unlikely, but obsessional personality traits and narcissism have become more obvious."

What this article by Cantor, Mullen and Alpers does is emphasis that the requirement for Australia's New Firearm Laws was demonstrated by four unique 'Lone Nut Gunman' type massacres in Australia.

The uniqueness of these criminal acts does not simply stop at the cause and effect within Australia, but also the time slot that these crimes fall into.

It was only after the ideology created the need for firearms to be removed from our society that these unique crimes erupted.

Furthermore when two of the main persons involved with the implementation of the new ideology actually are able to witness one of only four such events in Australia, then we must consider that as extremely coincidental.

So now, let us consider the words of the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Tim Fischer, when he spoke to a group of profession shooters at Alice Springs in May 1996.

"If we don't get it right this time, then next time there is a massacre, and there will be, then they'll take all our guns off us." What Mr Fischer is stating is that unless Australia brings in the required legislation, then Australia was going to suffer another massacre.

The legislation was initiated and Australia has had no more massacres.

The fact that many have ignored the new ideology bound firearm laws, and that firearms are still easily obtainable on a black market is irrelevant to these laws.

However, what must also be considered is the comparison between the statement made by Tim Fischer and the then Premier of New South Wales, Barry Unsworth back in December 1987 when he prophesised "There will never be uniform gun laws in Australia until we see a massacre in Tasmania."

He was quite right. After the massacre at Port Arthur Australia did get a form of "uniform gun laws", but not quite what Barry wanted.

We should also consider the actions of the Australian Prime Minister up to and on the 10th May 1996 when the new laws were implemented.

The fact that the 10th May meeting had to make its decision in time for the evening news is straight out of a 'James Bond' types fictional scenario.

Here is the 6 o'clock news.

Big Ben chimed three times today at 2 o'clock, and the Australian Prime Minister, Mr John Howard was successful in forcing the various State and Territory Police Ministers into accepting his unconstitutional new guidelines for a total firearm control in Australia.

But there are other political ramifications regarding the Uniform Firearm Laws in Australia, and Graeme Richardson appeared on the "Today Show" shortly after the Port Arthur Massacre, and just prior to Mr Howard announcing his 10th May meeting and laid out the whole political scenario of why the Port Arthur Massacre had to happen.

Barry Unsworth had discovered in his effort to retain the New South Wales Government in 1988 that any government that moved into the area of gun control would lose power at the next election, be that State or Federal.

Again, because of the moves against the gun owners of Australia, there was a new political party born, and that party had to be destroyed before it gained too much strength within the political sphere.

However, Graeme Richardson gave out one further clue to demonstrate just what the push was, regarding firearm control and that was the shift of power from the States to Canberra.

Graeme Richardson stated that the easiest way for uniform firearm laws would be for the States to cede their constitutional powers in relation to firearm to the Federal Government.

However, we are then informed that Premier Bob Carr had already initiated legislation in regard to ceding that power to the Federal Government.

Now this was before John Howard had announced his 'National Guidelines' policy, and it must be viewed as a ploy to have the Prime Minister adopt the full Labor Party Policy in relation to gun control, a policy that emanates from the United Nations.

What this demonstrates is that the moves for total firearm control in Australia, is based on that power being controlled by Canberra, and that policy lines itself up with other initiatives that have emanated from Canberra in the past decade such as the push for a Republic and a New Constitution, which would give Canberra complete control over Australia, which was the complete opposite of all those Australians who realised the dangers of centralised power, and opted for the American system of Federation of States back prior to 1900.

What happened in regard to the Port Arthur Massacre was that the entire judicial system was stifled.

We were never permitted to have any form of a proper trial for the accused Martin Bryant.

We were never permitted to have a Coronial Inquiry, nor shall we ever get any such proper inquiry into that tragic event that has affected so many Australians.

Our constitutions have been overruled, our judiciary has been compromised so much so that we appear to be that of Keating's 'Banana Republic', and our government representatives no longer hear the voices of their constituents.

So what happens the next time Australians fail to heed the new ideology?

Who will 'they' murder to bring us into line?

Will it be your parents' your brother or sister, or your children or grandchildren?

Don't say it will never happen, because it already has.

Had Australia had one politician with the guts, the integrity and the honesty to tell Australians just what had happened, then the bluff would have been called, and little Johnny Howard would never have had to wear his flack jacket at Sale or in Queensland.

Australians though are not that lucky.

Deceit and Terrorism Port Arthur **Massacre Shots fired within the Broad** **Arrow Cafe**

"He wasn't going bang bang bang bang - it was bang and then he'd pick someone else out and line them up and shoot them."

Phillip Milburn, a witness of the Broad Arrow killings
We have all been told that the gunman during his reign of terror inside the Broad Arrow Café fired 29 shots from a Colt AR15, which resulted in the deaths of 20 people and the wounding of 12 others.

That is a complete and utter fabrication.

We have also been told that the gunman was only firing the Colt AR15 "for approximately 1½ minutes to at the outside, 2 minutes" (Damian Bugg page 117 Court Document).

That is another complete and utter fabrication.

The Wilkinson videotape records 17 shots fired within a period of 15 seconds.

It is worth consideration to make a comparison of this recording of the shots with the statement of how these shots were used by the DPP. Mr Damian Bugg QC, in his opinion of how people were murdered by these shots.

The shots on the Wilkinson tape, if we start off at zero seconds were recorded in this time sequence.

1st shot, 0.00 seconds, 2nd shot, 0.55 seconds, 3rd shot, 1.75 seconds, 4th shot, 2.50 seconds, 5th shot, 3.10 seconds, 6th shot, 5.20 seconds, 7th shot, 6.20 seconds, 8th shot, 6.80 seconds, 9th shot 7.35 seconds, 10th shot, 7.60 seconds, 11th shot, 8.00 seconds, 12th shot, 9.30 seconds, 13th shot, 11.05 seconds, 14th shot, 12.60 seconds, 15th shot, 13.50 seconds 16th shot, 13.80 seconds, 17th shot 15.70 seconds.

The video continued to record until 16.76 seconds.

Now if we consider the statement made by Mr Damian Bugg QC, that these shots resulted in 12 persons being killed and another 4 wounded, it does seem to stretch the imagination, especially when there is a period of 1.80 seconds where 5 shots are discharged.

Mr Bugg tells us that the first two shots killed Mr Moh Yee Ng and Miss Sou Leng Chung.

(Court Document page 78) Mr Ng was shot with "the muzzle of the firearm was close to him".

Miss Chung was "this shot was distant because of the lack of gunpowder stippling or searing." (Court Document page 79)

"The third shot struck Mr Sargent and the fourth shot killed Miss Scott." (Court Document, page 79) "There is no indication from the examination of the body of Miss Scott as to the range of that shot, but he would have been quite close to her at the time of firing the gun." (Court Document page 81)

"Mr Nightingale stood up when the shooting started and called out 'No no not here', he was then shot, a single shot to the neck area" (Court Document page 83).

The time lapse between the fourth and fifth shots is 0.60 of a second. Firstly a person cannot utter the words spoken by Anthony Nightingale in that short period of time. Secondly, it takes more than 0.6 of a second to turn 180 degrees and then fire a shot.

"Having shot Mr Nightingale Bryant moved at close quarters to shoot Kevin Sharpe, Wally Bennett and Ray Sharpe."

"That shot which struck Mr Bennett in the neck in the right side left an exit wound on the left side and medical and ballistic evidence indicates that on exiting that bullet then struck Mr Ray Sharpe, also killing him."

"Mr Kevin Sharpe was shot twice." (Court Document page 86) These are the 6th, 7th and 8th shots fired according to Mr Damian Bugg, but medical evidence suggests otherwise.

"Bryant then turned towards table number twelve - Mr Mills was shot in the right rear of his head behind the ear at an intermediate range - Mr Kistan was also shot whilst standing up and the estimated distance of the muzzle of the gun from him at the time of shooting was two to three metres.

He was shot in the left rear of the head." (Court Document page 88) These are the 9th and 10th shots.

"At this time it is believed that Mr. Bryant shot Mr. Colyer."

"He could see Sarah Loughton on the floor in front of him and knew that she was dead." (Court Document page 95) That was the 11th shot.

Please remember though that shots 7,8,9,10 and 11 were fired in only 1.80 seconds.

Two shots at the Sharpe and Bennet table, then changing to Mills and Kistan and then changing again to Colyer, all in 1.80 seconds defies belief.

There is no consideration for recoil after each shot was fired.

It is an impossibility.

Graeme Colyer states that Sarah Loughton was shot before he was, as he had pushed Sarah Loughton towards the door in an attempt to save her.

Mr Bugg then states that the next to be shot were the Howards, which is on pages 95-98 of the Court Document, and takes in three shots, 12, 13 and 14.

Then the Loughtons are shot which, according to the DPP, Mr Damian Bugg, would be shots 15 and 16.

Then Mr Bugg informs us that, "Mr Robert Elliott was shot twice as he moved, once in the upper arm and once in the head." (Court Document page 101) These are shots 17 and 18.

However, the Wilkinson tapes only recorded 17 shots in an overall period of 16.76 seconds, which means that the second shot fired at Mr Robert Elliott should have been recorded as well as the first.

It wasn't.

Another problem is that the 17th shot on the Wilkinson tape emits a whine as in a ricochet.

This whine would have been created as the bullet travelled through the air, which as the bullet would have been travelling at approximately 3000ft/sec, means that this bullet exited the café, as it would have travelled about 1,500 ft during the time this whine was emitted.

Several survivors from the Port Arthur massacre contest these statements made by Mr Damian Bugg QC.

For some unknown reason they were informed that they would not be required to attend and give evidence at the trial of Martin Bryant, should he plead "Not Guilty".

During the sentencing of Martin Bryant, relatives of Ray Sharp were concerned that the evidence in relation to the shot that killed this particular victim in that the DPP Mr Damian Bugg stated that it was the bullet that killed Wally Bennett then continued on to kill Mr Ray Sharp, and that this information was determined by medical and ballistic evidence.

That is not correct.

Ray Sharp was deliberately targeted by the gunman and shot without any relationship to the murder of Walter Bennet, and the medical and ballistic evidence demonstrates that implicitly.

Sergeant Gerard Dutton wrote an article for the Journal of the International Wound Ballistics Association titled "A Review of the wounding effects of the Colt AR15 and FN FAL rifles used by Martin Bryant in the Port Arthur shooting incident April 26 1996; Tasmania, Australia."

In this article, Dutton lists the various victims of the shooting and their specific wounds.

By comparing the different body numbers with those listed on page 110 of the EMA Port Arthur Seminar Papers, it is possible to identify Mr Ray Sharp as "Body 16 - Male, 67, 85 kg, 170cm, shot once, (.223).

Distant entry to the right of the head at top of ear, travelling forwards and upwards, exiting the forehead region.

No bullet or fragments recovered.

Now if we also consider another piece further on where Dutton states, "The wounds seen in most cases from the café were typical of small calibre high velocity missiles.

Entrance wounds were small and neat, with the exit wounds large and irregular.

Those to the skull, ie. most shots generally had a "burst" types injury at the exit.

Several of the victims had re-entry and re-exit wounds, consistent with the victim in a defensive attitude at the time of discharge.

The re-entry and re-exit wounds were larger and more destructive, caused by the now destabilised or fragmented bullet, or by secondary bone or bullet fragments as a result of the initial impact."

It is now demonstrated via Dutton's article, which lists this information as coming from Dr. Tim Lyons, the Director of Forensic Pathology, Tasmania, that the DPP's case concerning the murder of Mr Ray Sharp is far from correct, as that particular entry wound is listed as distant, not a re-entry wound.

We now also have evidence of another shot being fired inside the Broad Arrow Café.

Furthermore in the same article, Sgt Dutton states; "Thirty .223 calibre fired cartridge cases were located in the café" and "This is also seen in the café where thirty fired cases were found."

Not 29 as stated by Mr Damian Bugg QC.

The next example I will use to demonstrate the fabrications is that of the death of Jason Winter.

Mr Bugg tells us that he was shot twice and "he was probably in an upright position coming out from behind the area in which he was sheltering" (Document page 111). "and his body fell partially under a table" (Document page 112). Mr Bugg continues on page 113, "He was sheltering with Mr Dennis Olson and his wife Mary, and after that pause in the shooting he was heard by the Olson's to say, 'He's gone' and then he started to move and it was at that time he was shot.

Shrapnel from those shots struck Mr Olson in the hand, head, left side of the chest and left eye."

The first question that comes to mind is how does a person fall partially under a table?

The answer is simple.

Jason Winter had been sheltering under the table.

Mr and Mrs Olson were sheltering behind the servery.

The question in relation to the murder of Jason Winter, is how do fragments from a shattering .223 bullet then change course and strike a person sheltering behind a servery wall, a change in direction completely against all the rules of physics that I was taught at school.

The answer is it didn't.

When Mr and Mrs Olson returned home to Vancouver, Washington in America, Geoff Spencer, a reporter from the Associated Press interviewed Mr Olson.

Here is what that report had to say in regards to Olson's injuries.

"The couple dropped behind a low partition separating the cafeteria line from the dining area.

Olson said, 'I couldn't just lay down.

I felt I had to get up to survive.

When he looked over the partition he was hit by small pieces of flying debris as bullets ricocheted around the room.

Olson suffered minor shrapnel wounds to his face and chest.

Olson said, 'I crawled up to the end of the wall where another man was under a small table.'

The two waited until the shooting had stopped.

Then the man said, 'He's gone.'

'At that moment the gunman backed up and saw him under the table and shot him in the head.' Olson said.

We now know that the fragmentation wounds Mr Olson received did not originate from the shots that killed Jason Winter, and Mr Bugg was in receipt of that information.

The question then is raised as to where did the shot that created Olson's wounds originate from?

The answer again is that when Olson had a look at the gunman and what was happening, he was seen, and the gunman shot at him, but missed, striking the concrete floor or stone partition and this shot or shots created Olson's wounds.

As there were no other victims in this area of the building, then it must be assumed that Olson himself was the target.

We now have another shot fired by the gunman.

Furthermore, when ambulance staff questioned the peppering effect of Olson's wounds, believing them to be made by a shotgun blast, they were informed that Olson's wounds were made by 'bony fragments'.

That was not correct.

Now consider the fragmentation from the wound of Jason Winter.

In his article printed in the Wound Ballistic Review, the Tasmania Police Ballistics expert, Sergeant Gerard Dutton lists the wounds received by Jason Winter as, "Body 22 - Male, 29, 93.5 kg, 199cm, shot twice, (.223). (i) Distant entry to the right rear of the head, travelling forwards and slightly downwards, exiting the right temple region.

One tiny fragment of lead recovered, weight: 0.92 grains) (ii) - Distant entry to the outside of the little finger of the right hand, exiting the inside of the finger, re-entering the middle of the right palm and re-exiting the back of the hand.

These wounds were typical of a defensive attitude. Primary (bullet) fragments and secondary (bone) fragments from the hand have then caused multiple injuries to the right of the head, neck and shoulder, some of the fragments entering the upper right chest.

One tiny piece of jacketing removed from the shoulder, weight: 0.42 grains.

Two fragments recovered from chest, consisting of the nose portion of a small calibre FMJ bullet (no bearing surface attached), weight: 6.708 grains; and a small fragment of lead, weight: 0.57 grains."

It is interesting to note that Jason Winter was shot in the back of the head, and also through the front of his right hand.

However what we do learn from this is that there is very little evidence to suggest that the shot through the back of the head had actually fully fragmented.

We are now also aware that the fragments from the shot through the hand did fragment, but struck the body of Jason Winter and so would not have struck Dennis Olson.

Another interesting facet of this information is that Jason Winter was shot from the side, most probably from about where the 'Prince' sports bag was discarded, and not from the front area of the café that Damian Bugg infers.

In the aftermath of the carnage that occurred within the Broad Arrow Cafe, the walls, ceiling and floor were covered with body matter.

Sergeant Gerard Dutton makes comments on this situation in his article where he states, "Fired cartridge cases littered the floor while bullet damage and blood spatter were apparent on the walls."

For this 'blood spatter' to have been deposited on the walls, it would have had to be accompanied by bullets or bullet fragments.

Dutton makes a further comment in relation to bullet damage being, "Separate bullet damage to victims, buildings and vehicles etc at some of the scenes was in excess of the amount of cartridge cases located."

It must be noted that the Broad Arrow Café was the only building that suffered bullet damage during the massacre.

However in the New South Wales forensic team sketch plan of the Broad Arrow Café, which was attached to the Bugg Report, there were only six fragments of bullet jacketing, one actual spent bullet, two pieces of damage to the walls, four pieces of damage to carpet, one damaged window pane, one damaged sliding glass door and one damaged glass shelf.

However, Sgt Gerard Dutton in his article printed in the Wound Ballistics Review gives us a more detailed description of these fragments.

Dutton states; "Bullet fragments were recovered from only nine of the dead and four of the injured victims from the café.

A further seven fragments were recovered embedded in walls or on the carpet, some showing biological tissue contamination.

The café fragments were all Colt related and consisted of: (1) to (3).

Three base portions of the jacket of small calibre FMJ bullets, minus the lead core and broken at the cannelure. Weights: 15.8 grains, 14.38 grains and 17.49 grains. (4) to (5)

Two flattened nose portions of small calibre FMJ bullets; one broken approximately 3 mm behind the cannelure, weight: 15.99 grains.

The second broken just below the cannelure, weight: 15.94 grains (6) to (7) Two small pieces of copper jacketing. Weights: 3.05 grains and 6.12 grains.

These two descriptions of bullet fragments located within the Broad Arrow Café are from police ballistics experts, and so one would expect that there would be similarities.

There are few similarities except for the number of fragments.

A .223 bullet weighs approximately 55 grains says Dutton ("The .223 cartridges were of Chinese Norinco manufacture, fitted with 55 grain boat-tail FMJ bullets").

What has happened to the remaining bullet fragments that would be expected to remain within the confines of the shootings?

The bullet that wounded Mick Sargent has vanished completely, as though it never existed.

There is no trace of it.

The bullet that killed Kate Scott has vanished.

One of the two bullets that killed the two Malaysians has also vanished, the other has left one tiny piece of copper jacketing weighing 0.51 grains.

Other people were wounded by bullets that according to the documents presented to the Supreme Court in Hobart by Mr Bugg never existed.

Furthermore, Mr Bugg claims that fragmentation of bullets that killed the Sharpes and Mr Bennett, Andrew Mills and Tony Kistan caused wounds to Gary Broome, John and Gaye Fidler, Thelma Walker and Pamela Law, but where is the equivalent fragmentation damage to the walls and other areas of the café.

There is none.

Fragmentation is indiscriminate.

It does not select its target, yet according to evidence presented by Mr Bugg, that is exactly what happened.

Again, Dutton's article in the Wound Ballistic Review states in the cases of Kistan, Mills, Bennett and Ray Sharpe, that no bullet or bullet fragments were found in these victims, which means that the bullets exited as a whole and thus produced no fragments until they struck another solid object.

We are informed that most of the bullet fragments tended to stay inside the bodies of the shot, and yet we are given evidence that fragments from shots that killed victims inside the café then exited the bodies of the victims and caused further injuries to human bodies only.

In considering the small amount of actual damage reported to the café walls and fittings, with the supposed number of shots fired, being 29, or as Dutton says, 30, then it can be calculated that the actual chances of bullet fragments exiting a shot victim and then causing further damage to another victim is almost zero.

However there were several patrons within the café injured by fragmentation, which demonstrates that the information given is incomplete and highly inaccurate.

Again in Dutton's article in the Wound Ballistics Review, Dutton states; "Bullet fragments were recovered from only nine of the dead and four of the injured victims from the café."

That simply means that 11 of the dead bodies did not contain fragments.

Just what did happen to those bullets?

It is now appropriate to review the other victims of what Mr Bugg calls shrapnel wounds.

All of these people were either seated or lying on the floor and the shots that Mr Bugg states the bullet fragments originated from people who were standing when they were shot.

Consider then that the gunman was firing the rifle from the right hip and most of the deceased were headshot.

This means that these bullets' projection would be in an upward motion, away from the people seated, or lying on the floor.

Any possible fragmentation would continue to have this same upwards motion, though not necessarily the same precise motion.

The first mentioned by Mr Bugg is Mr Gary Broome, who was seated at the table where Kevin and Ray Sharpe, together with Wally Bennet were murdered.

This table was in the southwest corner of two walls one of brick and one of stone.

These walls were perfect for creating bullet fragments.

The Sharpes and Wally Bennet had been standing when they were shot, and Mr Bugg states the fact that the bullet that struck Mr Bennet in the neck, killing him then went on to strike Mr Ray Sharpe in the head.

This puts the bullet in an upward trajectory.

No fragments from this shot would have struck Gary Broome on the left side of the face.

Kevin Sharpe though was not only shot in the head, but also in the arm.

If this bullet that struck Kevin Sharpe in the arm was on a horizontal trajectory, then the bullet would have struck a wall at the correct height and there is every possibility that fragments from this bullet may have caused the wound to Gary Broome's face.

On page 87 Mr Bugg states, "Mr. Broome underwent surgery on the 29th April for left side lacerations to his face caused by the passage of the bullet and there was removal of metallic objects from his face and some bony fragments".

What this means is that Mr Broome was not only shot by a bullet, but also received fragments from another bullet and some bone fragments.

These bone fragments would more than likely have come from the wound in the arm of Kevin Sharpe.

What we do have here though are wounds caused by a bullet, fragments of a bullet, and bone fragments.

Two bullets, one striking another person at roughly the same height as Mr Broome's face.

Since Gary Broome was seated, the likelihood of the fragments coming from the head shots that killed the Sharpes and Wally Bennett are remote.

We now have another shot, another headshot, which is unaccounted for in Mr Bugg's statement of facts.

However, Broome was not the only person wounded among those seated at the two tables in the southwest corner occupied by the visitors from Victoria.

Mrs Gaye Fidler and her husband, John Fidler were also wounded.

They both received fragmentation wounds to the back.

The source of the fragments that caused these wounds would have been from a bullet or bullets that fragmented after striking the wall behind the Fidlers.

That is another shot fired inside the café.

Mr Fidler though also received another wound to the forehead.

In an interview with the ABC in October 1999, Mrs Fidler described the situation in this manner.

"Bryant had aimed a shot at John's head, which as John turned, went straight across John's head and cut across his forehead.

With that John himself came down to the floor.

We have just been informed that the gunman fired a shot at the head of John Fidler, which Mr Bugg has not informed the Supreme Court of. Gary Broome and John Fidler now join the ranks with Mick Sargent as being extremely lucky in surviving being shot in the head by the gunman at Port Arthur.

Mr Bugg continuously informs us that bullets fragmented after striking one of the deceased persons.

This is not quite correct, and goes against what Sgt. Dutton has informed us.

Mr Bugg must be aware of it as he continually informs us of the ballistic and forensic experts that have detailed this information to him.

The .223 Full Metal Jacket (FMJ) ammunition is also known as "M193" and is reputed to have minor fragmentation problems at close range.

The .223 projectile is smaller and travels with a greater velocity, than the larger .308 ammunition.

At close range, a strong bone such as a cranium may cause a .223 to shatter, but then it would shatter at the point of impact, and enter as fragments creating terrible damage.

The shot that killed Kate Scott was not fired at close range, and literally pulled the brain from out of the skull and it fell into the bowl of chips that she had so recently received.

This suggests that that particular bullet remained intact as it entered the cranium, and then the bullet continued through the cranium, pulling the brain with it.

Most of the other victims were shot at close range, but only nine had fragmentation damage and the café walls were strewn with blood and tissue that had been ripped from the shot victims by the exiting bullet and bullet fragments.

Therefore, amongst all this blood and gore that was splattered on the walls and ceiling, there must have been some of the bullet fragments that caused this blood and tissue to be expelled from the victim's bodies.

Furthermore, if the .223 round struck a solid object such as brick, stone or concrete most of the energy is spent in the shattering of the round, which creates the fragments or splinters.

This is why most fragments stopped after passing through the skin.

People sitting near stone or brick walls in the Broad Arrow Café would have been subject to wounding by fragments, if the bullets were fired at a horizontal projection.

So if we consider the Fidlers who were sitting against the café rock wall, then there is a proper explanation for the fragmentation wounds they received on their backs.

However, we are told that most of the fatal shots were fired in an upward projection, which removed most possibilities of fragmentation wounds coming from those shots.

There is however another possibility and that is the tile or concrete floor.

People lying on the floor would also risk being wounded by fragments of a bullet striking the floor very near to them.

So on page 92 of the Court Document where Mr Bugg states, "Thelma Walker and Pamela Law at table 15 were struck with shrapnel or fragments from the shots which killed Mr Kistan and Mr Mills." he is stating a load of bunkum.

Both these shots exited the victims intact, so there was no fragmentation or 'shrapnel', as Mr Bugg QC calls it, from these shots to strike these two ladies.

Mr Bugg continued with, "Mrs Walker sustained shrapnel wounds to the right temporal region, to the back and right ankle.

Mr Crosswell pulled both women at that table to the floor and as Mrs Law was being dragged to the floor she felt a graze to the rear of her head and while on the floor felt stinging sensations to her right side.

It appeared at the time that she had been shot directly, but further examination revealed that the injuries were also shrapnel caused."

However in his statements documented on the 'A Current Affair' program, Peter Crosswell contradicts Mr Bugg again.

Crosswell states, "I have a recollection of one of the ladies lifting her head up and having her hat blown off, which at the time I thought was her head, but it was the hat.

And then he stopped shooting and he was standing towards the front door, and at that stage I honestly thought that I was perhaps the only person left alive and he was just looking around for people that didn't have holes in their head, and I thought well, this is it.

This guy was just going to walk up behind me and shoot me, and then he just ran out of the room."

So Mrs Pamela Law apparently lifted her head, and she was shot with the bullet grazing her head, and removing the hat she was wearing, and this attempted murder occurred at the latter part of the shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café, not at the time Kistan and Mills were murdered.

Mrs Law now joins Mick Sargent, Gary Broome and John Fidler as survivors of headshots.

Besides the actual bullet wound to Mrs Law, any fragmentation wounds to these women could only have come from bullets that fragmented after striking the floor.

There appears to have been two shots fired at Mrs Walker, as fragments would not have been isolated to only the right temporal area, back, and then to the ankle.

Whether fragments from the same shots also caused wounds to Mrs Law cannot be determined with the evidence given by Mr Bugg or Peter Crosswell's statement, but it is a fair deduction that at least three shots were fired at these ladies.

On page 94 of the Court Document, Mr Bugg states, "Patricia Barker and her companions were at table number 13 and they reacted and took cover under the table on the floor.

Mrs Barker received shrapnel wounds to the right upper arm, left hand and left cheek.

These injuries were sustained by fragments of shrapnel most likely from the fatal shots towards Mr Kistan and Mr Mills.

She sustained those injuries before she was able to get to the floor."

Here is evidence of another shot being fired inside the Broad Arrow Café, as there is absolutely no way in which these fragments came from the shots that killed either Kistan or Mills.

If we consider the manner in which a person lying on the floor would position their arms and hands so as to protect their heads, then the fragment wounds occasioned by Mrs Barker is consistent with her sheltering in that position whilst lying on the floor.

Dutton refers to this position as "defensive attitude" in his article in the Wound Ballistics Review.

What we now have are shots at Ray Sharp (1), Olson (1), Broome (1), the Fidlers (2), Law (1), Walker (2), and Barker (1) that are in addition to the 29 shots supposedly fired by gunman inside the Broad Arrow Café.

That is a total of a minimum of 38 shots now recorded as being fired within the Broad Arrow Café.

There is though evidence of more shots being fired within the café.

Just prior to the shooting, a young waitress brought a bowl of chips to Kate Scott.

This waitress, Colleen Parker was standing back checking out the area when the longhaired young man next to her produced a rifle from his bag and started to shoot the customers.

The waitress was frozen with shock as she witnessed the event of the Malaysian couple, and then Mick Sargent and Kate Scott being shot.

What actually saved the young waitress was that when the gunman turned and shot Anthony Nightingale who was behind him, the gunman actually knocked the young waitress who then realised that what she was seeing was real, and she turned and fled from the scene.

As she fled, the young waitress passed the Coca-Cola dispensing machine, and the ice cream freezer.

Later, her workmates were amazed at the young girl's good fortune, as there was a bullet lodged in the Coca-Cola machine.

Not only that, but there was at least one other round in the ice cream freezer next to it.

Apparently, after shooting Anthony Nightingale, the gunman then turned and fired shots at the fleeing waitress, but missed her and hit the Coca-Cola machine and freezer instead.

Mr Bugg did not mention these shots, nor were the rounds shown in the sketch plan produced by the New South Wales Forensic team.

Mrs Wendy Scurr was at the Information centre, when she heard the loud sounds emanating from the Broad Arrow Café.

When the noise continued, she set off to investigate the noise, and headed towards the side door at the western side of the café, when something whizzed past her head.

At the time she didn't realise what it was, but it made her stop. Moments later a person rushed through the front door screaming that people were being shot in the café.

Wendy Scurr then returned to the Information Office and obtained an outside line and dialled 000 to call the police.

This call was logged on at Police Headquarters as being received at 1.32pm.

A couple of days later, when they were permitted to return to the Historic Site, Wendy Scurr with her husband Graeme, went back to the Broad Arrow Café, where Graeme pointed out to Wendy the bullet hole through a pane of glass in the window near the door which she had been heading for at the commencement of the massacre.

Again the bullet hole is not shown on the sketch plan produced by the New South Wales Forensic team.

There is now a minimum of 41 shots fired by the gunman inside the Broad Arrow Café, 38 of which are calculated from the Court Document where Mr Bugg is stating facts and three others that have been ignored. Of course several people outside the Broad Arrow Café have given estimates of between 40 to 50 shots being fired inside the building. One of the two Vietnam veterans who was waiting with the tourists at the Information Centre, states that there were 20-25 rounds fired inside the café, before they were warned that there was a massacre being committed inside the café.

Mr Bugg is extremely adamant that two witnesses heard the gunman reloading the Colt AR15 in the gift shop, and that after that there were no more shots fired within the building.

One of those witnesses was an Army Major, Sandra Vanderpeer, who was in the gift shop area, quite near the area where the empty rifle magazine was found.

However, Vanderpeer states that the shooting lasted for about 5 minutes in the café, and she believes that the shooting continued after she had heard the firearm being reloaded.

Mr Bugg neglects to inform us of that little detail, and to demonstrate his point, Mr Bugg introduces an unidentified Asian gentleman, of whom the police were able to interview on the 16th November 1996, only three days before Mr Bugg was informing the court.

Now we have another contradiction.

Peter Crosswell during his interview with the ABC's Judy Tierney for the 7.30 report, states that the gunman, after shooting two victims, one possibly Jason Winter, then went to the front door, and paused there for about 15 seconds while he reloaded, and then left the café.

This information is corroborated by Gaye Fidler, who states in her interview on the ABC on Monday 25th October 1999, that the gunman went to the front door of the café and paused there for about 6 seconds, while he reloaded, and then left.

We now have two witnesses stating that the magazine was reloaded at the front door of the café, and that the gunman never went near the gift shop counter after reloading.

This means that there were two magazines discharged within the Broad Arrow Café, which places the amount of shots fired as anything between 40 and 60, without any allowance for the claims by Mr Bugg, of the alleged live rounds found inside the café.

Furthermore, Mr Damian Bugg states that the number of shots fired within the café were calculated by the number of spent cartridges found within the confines of the Broad Arrow Café. On page 113 of the Court Document Bugg states, "Twenty-nine spent shells were retrieved from the café".

Then on page 117 of the same document, Bugg states, "He fired twenty-nine shots".

Mr Bugg continually stated that all this evidence was from ballistic and forensic experts, and Mr Bugg used this to override the evidence of survivors.

However it is appropriate to consider the ballistic expert's comments on this matter.

Sergeant Gerard Dutton wrote in his article printed in the Australian Police Journal, "Keep in mind that crime scenes with many injured persons will be contaminated fairly heavily by medical personnel and by those in confusion and shock following the incident.

Therefore any inferences drawn from the position of evidence like cartridge cases cannot be relied upon 100%.

Also, cartridge cases may not give an accurate indication of the amount of shots fired as some cases may be taken by civilians, whether inadvertently or otherwise."

To highlight this contamination of evidence, there was one spent cartridge case (FCC13) placed on top of the table under which Jason Winter died.

However, in his article printed in the Wound Ballistic Review Vol 3, No. 4, Sergeant Gerard Dutton states; "Counting the separate bullet wounds to all of the deceased, the gunman discharged seventeen shots into bodies 1 to 12, in comparison to twenty four shots into the other 20 victims inside the café building.

This amounts to forty one bullets having found their mark out of what is still an unknown total of actual cartridges fired during the incident."

"Thirty .223 calibre fired cartridge cases were located in the café; two .223 and two .308 fired cases were in the carpark, plus one received from a bus driver later;" "One example is the carpark scene, where the bullet damage documented in victims and objects, exceeded the number (in this case four) of fired cartridge cases recovered.

This is also seen in the café where thirty fired cases were found.

With twenty four separate bullet wounds to the twenty dead and a further thirteen wounded from this scene, the number of fired cases seems minimal, even allowing for injury to two victims from one bullet.

It is certain that the number of cartridges fired at the various scenes would have numbered closer to seventy or eighty,"

Dutton never at any stage states exactly how many shots were fired inside the café.

Dutton also tells us that only nine of the dead and four of the injured had bullet fragments.

That equates to 15 bullets as some victims had been shot twice.

We then have a further 7 fragments recovered from inside the café.

If we take it that these seven bullet fragments were bullets that have not been considered in the previous 15 bullets, then we have a total of only 22 actual rounds accounted for.

What happened to the other bullets that were fired inside the Broad Arrow Café?

Again, in this particular article, Dutton tells us that in eleven killings, the bullets exited without fragmenting, and in another seven, the bullets exited as fragments, with only two bullets staying within the body.

That means we have eleven actual bullets and seven groups of fragments, from the dead alone that should have left some actual damage within the café walls, floor or ceiling.

Part of the Bugg report was a copy of the sketch plan prepared by the New South Wales Police Forensic team, which lists in the key, various items detected by this forensic team.

FCC equates to fired cartridge case, of which there are twenty nine shown on the plan. Bullets and bullet fragments of which there were 7 items are listed as FA to FG.

Damage to the building of which 9 items are listed is shown as DA to DI.

There are 4 items of damage to the carpet, 1 to a glass sliding door, 1 to window glass, 1 to glass shelf and 2 to the actual walls.

Contrary to Mr Bugg's statement pertaining to the unidentified Asian gentleman, there were no live rounds listed as being inside the Broad Arrow Café, but they were there, .308 live rounds were indeed on the floor of the Broad Arrow Café, near the front door where the gunman exited.

The first of the damage to walls was DA, which was on the west wall where the two Malaysian visitors were shot.

The only other damage to walls was listed as DH, which was on the east wall of the gift shop, well away from where any body was actually found.

The damage to a glass shelf was in the same area, and listed as DI.

After the police forensic team had completed their task within the café, and the room had been cleaned, staff and family members were permitted to enter the café to view the scene of devastation that had occurred on that particular Sunday.

The father of Colleen Parker, one of the waitresses studied the number of bullet holes in the café walls and was moved to comment that the gunman was not a good shot as there were a number of bullet holes which showed that the gunman had obviously missed his intended victims.

Naturally Mr Parker did not count the large number of bullet damage to the walls, but there were more than the two items of damage listed on the sketch plan attached to Mr Bugg's report.

Mr Parker had noticed the very same evidence as that stated by Sergeant Gerard Dutton in his article printed in the Australian Police Journal, in the chapter 'Crime Scenes' on page 213.

It is interesting to note that police recovered from the Volvo sedan 3 magazines, two for the Belgian FN, of which 1 was empty and the other contained 17 rounds, and one Colt AR15 magazine containing 12 rounds.

There is one last comment to make and that is if the gunman was professionally trained and everything points to that, then he would have ensured that he had a full magazine before starting off on his next stage of the exercise.

He also would have ensured that he had a clear path to travel in before moving out of the Broad Arrow Café.

Witnesses observed the gunman exiting the Broad Arrow Café carrying the 'Prince' sports bag on his shoulder, and as he navigated the steps down the front of the café, the bag slipped off his shoulder, and the gunman then hoisted the straps back onto his shoulder.

Other witnesses also saw the gunman place this bag into the boot of the Volvo.

Now if we consider that many witnesses spoke of the bag appearing to be heavy, then the bag may have contained the Daewoo shotgun as well as the Colt AR15 semi-automatic rifle.

Perhaps this is what Inspector Paine meant when he put it to Martin Bryant during his interview, "We believe you went to the Broad Arrow Café with that bag over there, containing some guns and your video camera."

The second fabrication has to be the time frame that has been put forward as to the actual time the gunman spent inside the café.

Mr Damian Bugg QC states on page 117 of the court Document, "Your Honour, it is hard to express in any finite terms the precise period of time Bryant was in the café but I would put to this court that he was in there for approximately one and a half minutes to at the outside, two minutes, whilst he was firing his gun."

Later in July 1997 when he prepared his report into the door at the Broad Arrow Café and related matters.

He delved further into the matter of the time frames.

"Six persons, employed by the Authority, who were present at the Historic Site at that time, but not in the Broad arrow Café, have questioned that estimate maintaining that Bryant was in the Café firing his weapon variously for 4 minutes up to 6 minutes and they place some significance upon this issue.

Others have told me that "time" is a big issue.

I have tried, whilst discussing this matter with some persons concerned, to indicate the reasons why this time estimate was given by me in the Court.

Obviously, if there had been a trial, all relevant witnesses would have been called and the jury would have had to make a determination of Bryant's guilt or innocence of the various criminal acts with which he had been charged and their verdict would not have reflected time estimates or time periods."

So six people at the Site at the time criticise the time periods.

Since they were not inside the Broad Arrow Café at the time the shooting started, they were not affected by the sudden eruption of absolute shock and horror, until some time later.

There were the two tour guides, Ashley Law and Vicki McLaughlin, with Sue Burgess their supervisor.

There was Ann Hillman, the Tour Co-ordinator, and Steven Howard who was on lunchtime relieving duties. Paul Cooper was also in the area, along with the car park attendant, Ian Kingston.

There was also Wendy Scurr who had entered the centre just prior to the shooting with a bucket of chips and had handed the chips around to her workmates.

She was not due to begin her next tour on the ferry until 1.45 p.m. when it started taking on tourists to embark at 2.00 p.m.

Ashley Law the tour guide who played a heroic part in moving visitors to safety was on the telephone talking to a friend, when the sounds started to emanate from the café.

His workmates jokingly suggested that someone was taking to Ashley's car with a sledgehammer.

Ashley puts the time down as 1.27 p.m. when the shooting started.

(Justin Noble, the off-duty NSW policeman puts the time as being 1.28pm) As the noise continued to emanate from the café, the guides and the supervisor became concerned, but as they were due to lead the next tour off at 1.30 p.m., Wendy Scurr went to check on what was happening at the café.

Wendy Scurr originally headed for the front door of the café, but then changed her mind and veered towards the side door.

Something whizzed by her head, which caused Wendy to stop for a moment, and wonder what it was.

Then a person ran out of the front door, screaming that a gunman was shooting people inside the café.

Who was this person who was able to run from the front door of the Broad Arrow Café?

Mr Bugg QC informs us on page 88 of the Court Document that, 'Mr Kistan pushed his wife towards the door.'

Mrs Kistan was the first person able to flee from the front door of the Broad Arrow Café.

In fact very few people were able to escape through either door, as the gunman controlled that area.

Mrs Gaye Fidler informs us that she noticed people fleeing through the door on the west side of the café.

Mick Sargent and John Riviere also were able to flee through the west door.

The only person recorded exiting through the front door was Mrs Kistan, and if it was she that alerted Anne Hillman, Wendy Scurr and others of what was occurring inside the café, then we have an approximate time of the shot that was fired at Wendy Scurr.

That time is immediately before or after the murder of Andrew Mills and Tony Kistan.

On page 105 of the Court Document, Mr Damian Bugg QC states, "The first tape, the Wilkinson tape, stopped after fifteen seconds and it recorded seventeen shots." "But if one goes back to the Wilkinson tape, which stopped recording sound after fifteen seconds, in those fifteen seconds twelve people were dead, one had suffered grievous bodily harm, five were wounded and four had suffered significant injuries in Bryant's attempts to murder them."

The tapes record the sounds of shots being fired.

There is absolutely no record anywhere of those recorded shots actually causing death or injury.

There is no account of the shots that were fired at Colleen Parker.

There is no account of the shots that wounded Gary Broome and John Fidler.

There is no account of the shot that was fired through the windowpane at Wendy Scurr.

Here we have another six shots fired up to the murder of Andrew Mills and Tony Kistan, that Mr Bugg has declined to inform the Court, and the Australian public about.

It is also a physical impossibility for Wendy Scurr to have arrived at the position where she was targeted by the gunman inside the supposed 15 seconds as stated by Mr Bugg QC.

If however, we take the time for Wendy Scurr to arrive at that position where she was targeted by the gunman as anything from 30 seconds or more, then we have the recorded sounds of 21 shots being fired in the first 25 seconds which would have occurred before the murder of Andrew Mills and Tony Kistan, and before the gunman moved into the gift shop area of the building.

Two Vietnam Veterans who were with the tourists outside the Information centre also had problems recognising the sounds as actual gunshots.

These Vietnam veterans were more than concerned when Ashley Law came out of the Information Centre, and asked what was going on.

It was the smell of cordite that alerted these two veterans to the seriousness of the situation.

In his statement to police one of the veterans stated, "I had heard about 20-25 rounds when I said to Peter if he could smell cordite.

He said he could smell it also.

At the same time a large female with short grey hair came running out of the café and she said, 'There's a man in there murdering people get out of here fast.'" What had alerted the staff member, Ann Hillman was when Mrs Kistan had managed to escape after being pushed through the front door by her husband, just before he was shot.

With the warning now given, the tour guides, who were already with the tourists assembled outside the Information office, with the aid of the two Vietnam veterans, started to herd the visitors away from the café to safety, while Wendy Scurr went back into the Information centre, picked up the phone, obtained an outside line and dialled 000.

This call, logged onto the police computer at 1.32p.m. was answered by Constable Michael Barber, who listened with disbelief as Wendy Scurr reported what was happening at the Port Arthur Site.

The constable required all the normal data, such as name, address, telephone number etc, and stated the necessity of ringing back to confirm the authenticity of the call.

Wendy Scurr replied that she wouldn't be there to answer the call, as it was too dangerous.

To convince the unbelieving constable that what she was saying was gospel, Wendy took the telephone receiver, and held it outside the door, so that the constable could hear the continuing sounds emanating from the café.

Finally realising something was very wrong at Port Arthur, Constable Barber wished Wendy Scurr good luck as she finished the call.

This call is estimated at lasting up to two minutes in its entirety, but was never recognised by the Director of Public Prosecutions.

It was never to be used in evidence in the trial of Martin Bryant, as Wendy Scurr was notified prior to the Court date, that she would not be required to give evidence, mind you at this stage, she would have identified Martin Bryant as the gunman.

If as Mr Bugg constantly informs us that the gunman was inside the Broad Arrow Café shooting from 1.30 p.m. and this shooting lasted for 90 seconds to no more than 2 minutes, before the gunman exited the Broad Arrow Café, then Wendy Scurr and the other staff, Sue Burgess and Steven Howard would have been targeted by the gunman, before Wendy Scurr was able to speak to Constable Barber on the telephone.

Police received another call logged in at 1.34 p.m. Again there is little recognition of this call.

The first call to receive official blessings was the call made by Ian Kingston, the part-time security officer and parking attendant at the site.

His call was logged in at 1.35p.m.

Kingston stated that there were at least seven dead in the Broad Arrow Café.

It was Kingston who became the main prosecution witness of the massacre.

However his description of the events within the Broad Arrow Café in the EMA report defies belief.

Legal action taken by staff of the Port Arthur Historic Site obtained an apology, and an admission from Ian Kingston that his statement was not factual.

This however did not stop Ian Kingston from continuing in his role as Mr Damian Bugg's star witness of the events at Port Arthur.

Let us consider the actions of Wendy Scurr and the tour guides, Ann Hillman and Ashley Law a bit closer.

At 1.27p.m. Ashley Law is on the telephone chatting to a friend.

We do not know if it was 1.27 and 10 seconds, or 1.27 and 55 seconds, but we do know that it was 1.27 p.m.

These people all heard the loud heavy thuds emanating from the café, but it would take a while and the sounds continuing to raise their curiosity enough for Wendy to go and investigate.

Again when she headed off towards the café, Wendy would not have been in a hurry, rather she would be trying to work out just exactly what could have been causing the sounds.

Mind you, once she was aware of the situation, then speed would have been the order of the day.

The next aspect of time is again the various tour guides.

When the tour guide supervisor realised what was happening inside the Broad Arrow Café, she and Steven Howard began contacting house attendants and the tollbooth by the internal telephone system to inform them of the situation, and have the guides shepherd the visitors to places of safety.

This was difficult, as many people had heard the noise, and took it to be part of some attraction, and because their curiosity was aroused, were actually heading into the killing zone.

In an effort to make the visitors move away from the car park area, Ann Hillman did a Regimental Sergeant-Major act and bellowed, "Move", which was what actually started the crowds to move away from the danger area.

For this to take place, the time must have been in excess of the time stated by Mr Bugg.

The heroism and dedication displayed by Ashley Law and his co-workers and the two Vietnam veterans in moving the tourists away from the Information centre towards safety cannot be underestimated.

The thing though is that these actions all took time, and if the gunman had only been inside the café for 1½ to 2 minutes, then the majority of the tourists would still have been within the vicinity and excellent targets for the gunman.

Not only that but it would have taken some time for the tour guides and Wendy Scurr to become concerned enough about the noise emanating from the café to investigate.

This is why time is such a big factor to so many at the Port Arthur Site.

But Mr Bugg is correct in one part of his statement in relation to time. He states in his report that "the jury would have had to make a determination of Bryant's guilt or innocence of the various criminal acts with which he had been charged and their verdict would not have reflected time estimates or time periods."

This is perfectly correct, so why did Mr Bugg introduce the fabricated time of 1 ½ to at the outside 2 minutes whilst he was firing his gun?

The only feasible explanation is to move responsibility away from a broken fire exit door lock.

You see, if time was not an important issue to Mr Bugg, then he would not have pursued the arguments with the vigour he has demonstrated over the issue, he would have conceded the point.

There is another important statement that Mr Bugg put in the July 1997 report.

"If there had been a trial, all relevant witnesses would have been called."

It has already been noted that Wendy Scurr was notified that she would not be required to attend court as a witness.

She was not alone amongst the staff and survivors from the Port Arthur site to be informed that they would not be required to attend court as witnesses.

Steven Howard, who lost his wife in the Broad Arrow Café, and who was one of the first staff members to enter the building after the gunman had left, was also informed that he would not be required to attend and give evidence.

Another witness who was informed he would not be required to give evidence was Graham Colyer, who was shot inside the Café.

Colyer was a British ex-serviceman, and noted the movements, and gave a good description of the gunman.

Colyer was adamant that the gunman was taller and thinner than Martin Bryant, his hair was completely different, and the gunman's face was badly marked with either very bad acne or chicken pox scars.

Not only those who questioned Mr Bugg's facts prior to the November court-date were notified that they would not be called as witnesses.

The Wilkinsons from Corio, whose videotape captured the first 17 shots, were also advised that they would not be called as witnesses to give evidence.

This means that Bugg could not use their videotape in any trial of Martin Bryant, but it was a crucial part of Bugg's case against Bryant.

What would cause the DPP to make the decision not to call the Wilkinsons to give evidence at the forthcoming trial of Martin Bryant?

Both Wilkinsons state that they saw the gunman exiting the Broad Arrow Café.

And as he stepped down the front steps leading from the café towards the buses, the sports bag, which he was carrying on his right shoulder slipped off, and he casually hoisted the bag back to his shoulder.

The 'Prince' sports bag was also a vital piece of court evidence, and the DPP has always maintained that the bag never left the Broad Arrow Café, yet here was direct evidence conflicting this supposed fact.

This evidence also conflicts with another aspect of the case against Martin Bryant, in that it demonstrates that the gunman did in fact return to that part of the café where the shooting started in order to retrieve the bag.

This jeopardises the whole concept of the gunman shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café for only 90 seconds.

The Wilkinsons' evidence demonstrates that the time element of the DPP's case is not factual.

Furthermore, it demonstrates that the witnesses' statements that the DPP overrode with his ballistic and forensic evidence were in fact correct.

On page 111 of the Court Document, Mr Bugg states, "Some people described Bryant moving backwards and forwards through the café.

When one considers that we are probably now talking about him being in the café shooting for about, at the outside, thirty seconds, the one movement backwards and forwards is on the estimate of the ballistic experts and people who closely examined the scene the likely interpretation that people had."

Mr Bugg is stating that this is his scenario brought about by the so-called forensic and ballistic experts, and he is ignoring the evidence of the witnesses in the café at the time of the event.

Of course Mr Bugg does not tell the Supreme Court, or anyone else that the gunman returned and collected his sports bag, which was left on the table where he started shooting, and hoisted that bag onto his right shoulder prior to leaving the café.

If this sports bag also contained the loose .308 ammunition that Mr Bugg refers to as being inside the café, then it is possible that this ammunition spilt from the sports bag as it was being carried from the café.

Mr Bugg's account of the events is that the gunman moved into the gift shop area of the building and shot Nicole Burgess, and Elizabeth Howard.

The gunman then killed Mr Dennis Lever, and then returned to the café area and shot Mr Peter Crosswell, wounding him in the buttocks.

After that the gunman shot Mr Jason Winter, who was of the belief that the gunman had left the building, and so emerged from under the table where he had been hiding.

Mr Bugg then contends that the gunman returned to the gift shop area and then shot Mr Ron Jary, Pauline Masters, Peter Nash, and was then heard by Major Sandra Vanderpeer to change magazines, in the gift shop, leave the empty magazine by the gift shop counter and then exit the building.

This again is not quite correct.

Vanderpeer states that the shooting continued after the gunman changed magazines.

Remembering that Mrs Fidler and her husband John had been seated at the table in the southwest corner of the café, we now get a completely different picture of the events.

In her interview on the ABC radio, Mrs Fidler stated, "He then headed back in our direction, still killing people, and Merv was under the table, and he said to us, "Oh, he's coming back."

He could see his legs.

With that we really just closed right down and just never moved.

And apparently he stood at John's head.

We closed our eyes too.

He looked at John to see if he was dead, looked under the table at the rest of us, and then turned and walked out.

A baby cried and that distressed me greatly because I heard somebody call out, "No, don't."

It was the baby's father.

Then I heard a shot and I heard the father groan and swear and then another shot and he was dead, but I presumed that one of those shots had killed the baby too that he was shooting and that really saddened me.

He left the café and went to the front door, and there was no shooting for about 6 seconds.

At this time I believe Bryant reloaded.

Peter Crosswell corroborates this statement by Mrs Gaye Fidler during his interview with Judy Tierney of the ABC, which was screened on the 7.30 Report while Peter Crosswell was still a patient at the Royal Hobart Hospital.

Crosswell then made a similar statement on his interview for the 'A Current affair' program.

Besides deliberately ignoring the fact that the gunman had returned to the table situated at the southwest corner.

And stood over victims ascertaining whether or not they were dead, which all takes time, Mr Bugg stated the facts so as to contend that the last shots were fired within the Gift shop area, where the empty magazine was discarded.

Mr Bugg also ignores the fact that the gunman returned to the table and collected the 'Prince' sports bag, and carried it with him to the Volvo, and placed it in the boot, where later only the Daewoo automatic shotgun as found.

In her interview on television, when Gaye Fidler was asked just how long did the massacre at the Broad Arrow Café take, Gaye replied, "Two minutes, two minutes. It was the longest two minutes imaginable."

Of course Gaye Fidler was not thinking about the time during the event.

The time was something she was told about later.

What Gaye Fidler did though was to give the audience her statement of the account inside the Broad Arrow Café, which was corroborated by Peter Crosswell, and completely different from that given by the Director of Public Prosecutions, in what has been called the strongest case ever assembled by the Tasmania Police.

Again Mr Bugg states in his July 1997 report, "Likewise, I have on occasions, referred these people to the comments of other persons who were actually present in the Café at the time.

Who have been unable to estimate times or, when they have estimated times, said that they did not have much confidence in their estimates because either time appeared to stand still for them or alternatively the impact of what was occurring totally disoriented them."

This comparison between those people inside the café and those outside the café is extremely flawed.

When the shooting commenced inside the Café, then pandemonium would have erupted, and naturally most people would have been unable to think of anything else but survival.

Graeme Colyer, who had been shot through the neck and was lying on the floor, almost bleeding to death, was able to see the gunman moving back and forth through the café and gift shop areas for what he believed was about 4 ½ minutes.

Both Graeme Colyer and Peter Crosswell remark on watching the gunman's white footwear as he stalked past them, hunting for anyone who may have survived.

Then again there is Vanderpeer's statement where she gives an estimate of 5 minutes while the gunman was in the café shooting.

However, outside the café, the time was given by clock-watchers that the shooting started at 1.27 p.m.

This was noted before the actual pandemonium flowed from the café.

Again these witnesses, in carrying out the tasks they performed to save the lives of so many visitors, would have been very conscious of the time factor, as they didn't know when they would run out of time and the gunman would emerge from the café, and continue the killing outside.

Again, once the gunman did emerge, then the time factor became irrelevant as the battle to survive commenced.

Mr Bugg then states in the July 1997 report, "I have listened carefully to each of the submissions made to me by the persons who contend that Bryant was in the Café for a substantially longer period of time firing his weapon.

I regret that I cannot agree with the submissions made to me.

Because of the apparent significance of this issue I will, in detail, explain by reasons.

(a) Two video recordings made at the time and commencing before Bryant started shooting in the café correspond identically for the first 15 seconds on shooting.

The first recording ceases after 15 seconds of shooting and records 17 shots, the second recording ceases after recording 25 seconds of shooting and records 21 shots, with 17 in the first 15 seconds. (At 15 seconds 12 people were dead and others wounded)."

What Mr Bugg has here are two recordings taken from outside the Café, and simply record a number of shots.

There is absolutely no evidence of which of those shots, recorded by sound alone, were responsible for the killing of the victims inside the Café.

Furthermore, this evidence lasts for only 25 seconds at the most, and so there is no evidence here that can positively state that the shootings continued for another five seconds, five minutes or five years.

With 21 shots fired in 25 seconds, then there are only 8 more shots to be fired in the next 65 seconds, according to Damian Bugg's calculations.

All the evidence though states that the visitors were being attracted to the Broad Arrow Café because of the continuing noise.

Jacqui Lane in her article printed in the June 1996 issue of Police news says it best when she wrote, "I thought they were part of a re-enactment, mainly because they were very slow and regular.

Bang, bang, bang once every two seconds or so."
"Bang, bang, bang, slow and regular, on and on for about five minutes."

However, had the noise stopped or was reduced greatly, then the attraction would also have diminished.

Again, if 17 shots were recorded in 15 seconds, and 21 shots were recorded in 25 seconds, then on the balance of this time period, there is every likelihood that 60 shots would be fired in 90 seconds.

There are also the shots recorded on the 000 call made by Wendy Scurr to the police which was logged on at 1.32 p.m.

This recorded telephone call would demonstrate clearly that the gunman was still shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café at 1.34 p.m.

(b) "On all the evidence available through forensic and ballistic examination of the scene I have been advised that a maximum number of 29 shots was fired by Bryant in the Café.

This conclusion is supported by the fact that Bryant entered the Café and commenced firing his weapon to which was fitted a 30 shot magazine which was discarded, on striking empty, near the counter in the souvenir craft shop.

The weapon was reloaded and no further shots were fired by Bryant in the Café after reloading (two witnesses present at the time heard the reloading and stated to Police shortly thereafter that no shots were fired by Bryant after he reloaded)."

As stated previously, the maximum number of shots fired inside the Broad Arrow Café is a fabrication.

There is no evidence as from where the gunman produced his second magazine for the Colt AR15, and thus it is open to speculation that any number of magazines that the gunman may have secreted upon his person could have been used in the massacre.

But who are the two witnesses that Mr Bugg states heard the gunman reloading prior to exiting the café?

We are aware that Major Sandra Vanderpeer heard the reloading in the gift shop, and she states that she believes the shooting continued after that took place.

The second witness is Ronald Gibson.

Peter Crosswell and Gaye Fidler both heard the gunman reload at the foyer of the café, after the gunman fired two shots into Jason Winter.

There are of course other witnesses who may have stated exactly what they saw and heard, but Mr Bugg is careful not to name these witnesses,

We are also aware that evidence given by Graeme Colyer, Dennis Olson, Gaye Fidler, John Fidler, Peter Crosswell and Wendy Scurr has either been totally ignored, or worse, manipulated to completely destroy the factual events.

Also, consider the statement of the Police Ballistic Expert, Sergeant Gerard Dutton, "Therefore, any inferences drawn from the position of evidence like cartridges cannot be relied upon 100%.

Also, cartridge cases may not give an accurate indication of the amount of shots fired as some cases may be taken by civilians, whether inadvertently or otherwise."

(c) "The longer time estimates given by the persons to whom I have spoken must be read in contrast with estimates given by a number of other persons.

They were preoccupied with tasks, including directing people away and making calls to Emergency Services whilst Bryant was shooting."

Here we have an admission from Mr Bugg that there is credence in the longer time estimates.

For the tour guides and Information Officer to react in the way they did, they must first become aware of what was happening inside the Café.

This awareness took over sixty seconds, and then the tasks that were performed would have taken well over two minutes.

Mr Bugg also admits in this statement that Wendy Scurr was making her 000 call to the police while the gunman was still shooting inside the Broad Arrow Café.

"I also take into account that all of this must be seen in the light of the horror and violence of the situation and the disorienting effect that these factors would have on any person's perception of time.

A number of persons, some within the Broad Arrow Café, concentrating only on the firing in the Café, gave estimates approximating the time estimate I gave to the court."

What Mr Bugg is trying to tell us here is that anyone who made a time estimate close to what he elected was more credible than others who were in a position to give a detailed time of when the massacre began.

Mr Bugg again ignores the initial call to the emergency services, and the time spent on that call which was recorded.

Why was this record of the call to Constable Barber not used by Mr Bugg to reinforce his argument, if he was correct?

If Mr Bugg was aware of a discrepancy, then that could explain why this particular tape was never produced as evidence.

There is one last concern with this statement made by Mr Bugg, and that is the apparent conflict with his previous statement, "other persons who were actually present in the Café at the time, who have been unable to estimate times or when they have estimated times, said that they did not have much confidence in their estimates because either time appeared to stand still for them or alternatively the impact of what was occurring totally disoriented them."

Does this mean that Mr Bugg was prepared to use estimates of time based on evidence from people who admitted to being totally disorientated by the event?

Again Mr Bugg is also ignoring the evidence of Major Sandra Vanderpeer, and her estimate of five minutes.

(d) "In informing the Court of the time Bryant was in the Café firing his weapon I had to take into account all the witnesses statements to Police and the estimates they gave in those statements while the incident was fresh in their minds.

None of the persons recently spoken to, who have suggested a longer time, provided any "Bryant in Café shooting" time estimate to Police.

Only one of these persons made any relevant time estimate to the Police at the time (that person now estimates a Café shooting period of 5-6 minutes)."

Does this mean that Mr Bugg was only using statements made to the police seven hours after the Port Arthur massacre, when the witnesses were under immense strain, and were tired, and in poor conditions to perform properly?

Seven hours of waiting for the police to attend, and then the hour to travel to Rokeby to make such statement and so time to chat with other survivors and swap stories.

Does this mean that no witness was at any future stage permitted to clarify points that may not have been clear in their original statements?

Is it possible that the police taking statements from people outside the Café concentrated solely on what these witnesses did in that particular area, rather than endeavour to take in the whole scene, due to that limited time, and the immense workload of witnesses that had to be interviewed?

Could it be that none of the six witnesses gave any time frame for the shooting inside the Café, because their interviewers never pursued that vital line of questioning?

We are informed in the EMA Port Arthur Seminar Papers on page 12, "The Task Force continued until the 16th August 1996 and in that three months interviewed 865 witnesses, obtained 1055 statements."

This means that the police interviewers at Rokeby would have been extremely frantic on that particular Sunday evening.

Mr Bugg though changes his mind. From "None of the persons", we then get "Only one".

It is worthy to see the treatment given to this particular statement.

"That person's statement to the police on the 1st May 1996 reads, 'It would have been around about 1.30 p.m. when I heard what I could best describe as a thudding sound coming from the Broad Arrow Cafeteria' (the witness then described hearing continuous thumping sounds coming from inside the Café.

Then followed a description of a number of observations made and actions taken by the witness through to a point where the statement continues, ' it was around this time I believe the tone of the gunshots changed to a more of a cracking noise.

I could also hear the echo of gunshots' (obviously indicating that the weapon was being fired outside the Café).

The statement continues, 'from here we went up a hill behind the Information Centre upon clear ground for a while.

I then thought we'd better get some cover and we did so.

I believe around about this time there was a pause in the shooting.

I believe this would be around about 1.35 p.m.'

If the times taken for Bryant to reload, leave the Café and start shooting outside.

Together with the witnesses subsequent actions are taken from the five minute period which the witness estimates had elapsed then this witness's time estimate provided to the Police at the time are not inconsistent with the estimate given to the Court.

That estimate, I repeat, was confined to the time he was in the Café shooting."

It must be pointed out that "around about" is an estimation only.

It is not precise, and is not intended to be taken as such.

Around about 1.30 p.m. is very capable of being 1.27 p.m., which was the time noted by the tour guides.

Furthermore the around about 1.35 p.m. could easily be 1.40 p.m.

They are estimates only and are not to be used as precise measuring instruments.

If we consider this time frame in conjunction with the video tape of Ian McLeod which showed the Volvo sedan driving towards the tollbooth just prior to the murder of the Mikacs, where the time was shown as 1:36:57, then the time estimate was not far out.

This particular statement though is that of Wendy Scurr, the Information Officer on the day.

Please note that Mr Bugg has removed the occurrence of Wendy Scurr setting off to the Café, seeing a person flee from the Café, and then return to the Information Centre where she rang the police, all the time whilst the gunman was still inside the Café shooting people.

Please remember that Wendy Scurr held the telephone receiver outside the door so that Constable Barber could hear the shots, which were still being fired at persons inside the Café.

It was shortly after Wendy Scurr, Steven Howard and Sue Burgess left the Information Centre, and headed towards the rear of this building to the cover provided by the natural growth on the side of the very steep hill, when the gunman emerged from the Café, and according to Ashley Law, fired at the fleeing staff.

According to Mr Damian Bugg all this occurred within a time frame of about one minute.

Mr Bugg states in his report of July 1997

(e) "The witness Kenneth Pearce at 9.45 p.m. on the 28th April told Police that he was present in the Broad Arrow Café when Bryant commenced shooting.

He said, "Several of us ran to the gift shop and hit the floor.

I could hear shots continuing out in the restaurant.

I would say he let off 25 to 30 shots.

I think this only took a matter of minutes, then I could hear the shots continuing outside." Mr Peter Kelly, another person inside the Broad Arrow Café, estimated that the shooting lasted approximately 2 minutes."

The question is what time length is a 'matter of minutes'?

The statement made by Kenneth Pearce would have been made at the Tasmania Police College at Rokeby, 8 hours after the event.

This statement would have been taken by a policeman completely uninformed as to the extent of what Mr Pearce had endured, or the actual events of Port Arthur.

Please remember that the massacre commenced at 1.27 p.m. according to the tour guides, or about 1.30 p.m. according to the Police and Mr Bugg.

After having survived the harrowing experience inside the Café, Mr Pearce was then obliged to wait in an atmosphere of fear and trepidation not knowing where the gunman was and with the possibility of the gunman returning to continue the havoc.

The police never arrived in numbers sufficient to secure the site until 6 hours after the massacre.

They arrived at 8.00 p.m., which was after the 6.30 p.m. scare when three shots were discharged within the Port Arthur Site creating sheer terror amongst those forced to wait for the police.

Mr Pearce would then have been required to make the one hour journey to Rokeby, and wait for his turn to make a statement.

I wonder if there was any followup made by the Police or Mr Bugg's office to determine if Mr Pearce had any further relevant information, which he could have assisted them with.

I doubt it.

There is another observation.

The Bugg Report was instigated by the Doyle Report.

The Special Commissioner, Mr Max Doyle had written to Mr Damian Bugg and offered him advice on how to overcome some of the difficulties that were caused by Mr Bugg's comments.

Mr Damian Bugg QC ignored the advice of Mr Max Doyle.

Furthermore, Mr Bugg retained his stance and refused to budge from his statements made during the sentencing of Martin Bryant.

This tells us that the Doyle Report was a toothless tiger, a bureaucratic device to show work being done when there is nothing being done.

There is one last aspect to consider in Mr Damian Bugg QC and his stance in relation to this matter.

Mr Bugg has always espoused that he was only using evidence presented to him by the police, and that he had no actual input into the preparation of the court brief.

However with the stance taken by the Director of Public Prosecutions in his report on the locked door, Mr Bugg must now take responsibility for the presentation of that document, and the stated facts within.

Deceit and Terrorism Port Arthur Massacre Siege at Seascope Cottage

"There will never be uniform gun laws in Australia until we see a massacre in Tasmania."

New South Wales Premier, Barry Unsworth.

Stated in December 1987 at Hobart after a Special Premier's Conference in relation to Gun Control.

The police coverage of the Tasman Peninsula consists of a single policeman stationed at Nubeena.

On the 28th April 1996, that member was Constable Paul Hyland.

Constable Hyland was relatively new to the area, and was a younger policeman with a reputation for being hard on drugs.

As with all country policemen in Australia, Constable Paul Hyland worked in with the neighbouring policeman, Constable Gary Whittle who was stationed at Dunalley, about 50 kilometres away.

At some time prior to 1.00 p.m. on Sunday the 28th April 1996, both Constables were instructed to attend at Saltwater River regarding a suspected drug cache.

These policemen would have rendezvoused at some point and proceeded together, each driving their own vehicle to Saltwater River.

What they discovered at Saltwater River were glass containers filled with soap powder.

They reported back to Hobart that they had attended the call, and their discovery just prior to 1.30 p.m.

The Tasman Peninsula is notorious for its black spots in regard to radio signals.

However Saltwater River is one of the better points on the peninsula for sending and receiving radio signals.

However the black spots are only a ten minute drive from that area.

It appears that both policemen were still at Saltwater River when they received instructions to attend at Port Arthur.

Both vehicles then travelled 16 kilometres to the Nubeena Police Station.

"They received a further radio message to be on the lookout for a yellow Volvo with a surf board on roof racks and decided to head for Port Arthur in different directions. Constable Hyland travelled to Taranna on the Tasman Highway." (Mr Perks stating facts, Court Document page 173)

This means that Constable Whittle would have driven 13 kilometres from Nubeena to the Port Arthur Historic Site, while Constable Hyland would have driven approximately 27 Kilometres to the Fox and Hounds Hotel.

Constable Hyland travelled to the Taranna turnoff on the Arthur Highway.

En route, he received a further message to be on the lookout for a gold BMW sedan.

On reaching the turnoff, he received a further message that people had been shot and were at the Fox and Hounds Hotel.

Constable Hyland then drove south on the Arthur Highway to the Fox and Hounds, at considerable speed, observing Linda White's abandoned Frontiera on the roadway about a hundred metres south of the Seascape entrance." (Page173 Court Document)

"On his arrival at the Fox and Hounds he spoke briefly with Mr Williams and others and then drove back in the direction of Seascape.

About five hundred metres prior to Seascap he slowed when he noticed Constable Whittle's vehicle behind and they proceeded slowly in convoy to the Seascap entrance.

Both police officers then observed the BMW on the grassed area beside the Seascap buildings.

By this time it was on fire and there was heavy black smoke billowing from the vehicle.

The rear half of the vehicle had not caught fire at this stage.

The time was now approximately 2 p.m.

Constable Hyland decided to drive further north up the road to stop any traffic from coming down.

As he did so he caught a brief glimpse of a figure running past one of the cottages towards the entrance of the main residence of Seascap.

Constable Hyland stopped his vehicle across the roadway about four hundred metres north of Seascap and remained in this position for some time.

Constable Whittle meanwhile had positioned his vehicle at forty-five degrees across the highway outside the Seascap entrance to block northbound traffic.

After hearing a loud explosion coming from the direction of the burning BMW Constable Whittle took cover at the rear of his police vehicle.

This particular vehicle and the position it was parked is shown in photograph 343 and 336. 343 is a close view of Constable Whittle's vehicle.

A short time later your Honour, Constable Pat Allen reversed his police vehicle from the direction of Port Arthur towards constable Whittle's vehicle.

As he did so Constable Whittle heard three very loud shots from the direction of Seascape and bullets passing over Constable Allen's vehicle hitting bush or shrubbery to his right.

Constable Whittle moved from his position to a culvert at the rear of his vehicle and was then joined in that position by Constable Allen." (Pages 174,175 of Court Document)

Constable Whittle after he left the Nubeena Police Station travelled to the Port Arthur General Store.

Constable Whittle did not attend at the Port Arthur Historic Site.

Had he done so, he would have been expected to remain on site and fulfil his duties there.

However, Constable Whittle left the Port Arthur General Store and proceeded to backup Constable Hyland at the Seascape Cottage.

There is one problem though with the Court Documents and that is the time again.

The actual times are not correct.

Police Commissioner Richard McCreadie in his EMA report, on page 5 states, "The first police arrived at 1412 and confirmed activity at Seascope and the burning BMW."

McCreadie in a later paragraph also states, "The local police were at the Saltwater River area which is approximately twenty-five minutes travelling time from the site of the carnage, and they were immediately dispatched.

They went to the Nubeena Police Station initially and from there one travelled to the Fox and Hounds Hotel via back roads while the other travelled, also by back roads to the Port Arthur General Store.

After visiting these sites both police officers continued towards Seascope.

On page 6 of the EMA Port Arthur Seminar Papers, the time of 1336 Initial response units, Dunalley & Nubeena Police Dispatched.

However we are not given any of the arrival times in any document.

These times would have been recorded, but that information is not available.

However the disparity between the times stated in the Court Document and the EMA report is there and it has been noted.

Commissioner McCreadie gives the normal travelling time from Saltwater River as approximately 25 minutes, which is correct, provided the vehicle, travelled by the shortest route.

This didn't happen.

Both police vehicles returned to the Nubeena Police Station, and then split up, with Constable Paul Hyland backtracking and then having to travel the longer route via Taranna to the Tasman Highway, and then turning right, and travelling past Seascope to the Fox and Hounds Hotel.

Again at this location people had to be spoken to, and details noted, before the police units could travel back to Seascope.

Constable Hyland contacted Constable Whittle, and both vehicles then proceeded back to the Seascope Cottage.

In all probability, the time the police units arrived to blockade the gunman at Seascope would have been closer to 1430 hours, or 2.30 p.m.

Mr Perks though gives us more interesting information on page 180 in the Court Document.

"At about 2.10 p.m. that day, Alison Smith, an ABC reporter, left Hobart headed towards Port Arthur with a camera crew after hearing of the shooting incident.

While travelling south Miss Smith made a series of telephone calls on her mobile 'phone to various businesses in the Port Arthur area to try and glean some further information.

Between 2.30 and 2.40 p.m. she telephoned the Seascape number and Miss Smith gives this account of what occurred: A male person answered the telephone and I said, 'Hullo, hullo.'

The male person was laughing hysterically and I again said. 'Hullo'.

I then asked this person if I had the right number for Seascape and he laughed again and said, 'Yes'. I said, 'Who am I talking to?', he laughed again and said, 'Well, you can call me Jamie'.

I then said, 'It's the ABC calling.

What's happening?

He then replied, 'What's happening?

What's happening is I'm having lots of fun.'

There was a pause and he said, 'But I really need a shower,' another pause, 'if you try to call me again I'll shoot the hostage.'"

I'll shoot the hostage!

It is singular, not plural, as in the later conversations with the police negotiator.

But this was an incoming call to Seascape Cottage.

There was an outgoing telephone call made from Seascap Cottage.

Mr Perks continues on page 181 with, "I mentioned yesterday your Honour, Constable Paul Hyland, the Nubeena Police Constable, who arrived at Seascap at approximately 2.00 p.m. to see the BMW ablaze.

At 3.08 p.m. Merrin Craig, the girlfriend of Constable Paul Hyland, answered the telephone at the Nubeena Police Station residence.

The caller was a male person who spoke in a very calm voice.

Immediately after the call Miss Craig made notes of the conversation that had occurred.

The first words spoken by the male caller were "Am I speaking with the Policeman's - ?"

Miss Craig could not make out what was then said because the dog was barking.

She told the caller to "excuse me a minute while I quieten the dog."

After she had done that she heard the male caller say, "Is that your dogs barking?" and she replied, "Yes."

The male caller then said, "Do you know where your husband is?" Miss Craig then said, "Who is this?"

The male person replied, "Jamie, you can just call me Jamie."

There was a pause, he then said, "Do you know if he is okay?"

Another pause and the male caller said, "I know."

When the caller said that Miss Craig expected the male person to say, "Do you want to speak with him?" - in other words, Constable Hyland.

And she believed at that moment that her boyfriend, Paul, had been taken hostage by the male person. She was aware of what had been happening at Port Arthur and when the male caller said, "I know where Mr Hyland is."

She felt like she'd collapse on the floor.

She just stood there for a few seconds trying to remain calm without saying anything.

The male then spoke again in a mocking tone, a different tone, saying, "playing with yourself, are we?"

Miss Craig held on to the phone for a few seconds and then it was hung up.

It is the Crown case that the person who made the telephone call to Merrin Craig was the accused, Martin Bryant."

It is normal police procedure to identify the vehicle, not the person.

The Nubeena vehicle would be contacted as Nubeena Unit, not the vehicle driven by Constable Hyland.

What this telephone call tells us is that the gunman 'Jamie' personally knew Constable Hyland, and there was some animosity between them.

However there is no known record of Constable Hyland ever knowing Martin Bryant.

What is more is that this piece of the siege at Seascapes has been deliberately hushed up.

Again there are time discrepancies, this time with the information of Alison Smith of the ABC.

The court is informed that "at about 2.10 p.m." This is far from accurate.

In her article printed in the Hobart Mercury, Alison Smith informs us that she was alerted to the events when sighting a convoy of ambulances at the ABC roundabout in Hobart, which according to the EMA report were not dispatched until 1430 hours or 2.30 p.m.

Travelling time from Hobart to Copping where Alison Smith made her telephone call to the Seascapes Cottage is approximately 35 minutes, so the telephone call would have been made at approximately 3.10 p.m. or just after the call by 'Jamie' to Merrin Craig.

Perhaps that was the reason why there was so much mirth and laughter inside the Seascapes Cottage.

Police Commissioner, Richard McCreadie informs us in the EMA report on page 5 that the siege at Seascap Cottage officially started at 1412 hours on the Sunday afternoon.

By that time Constable Gary Whittle of the Dunalley Police Station arrived at Seascap, and reported back to Hobart that there was a burning BMW sedan on the front lawns of the premises.

Constable Whittle then came under fire from a high-powered weapon fired from inside the Seascap Cottage.

Seascap Cottage was built at the edge of Long Bay, not far from Port Arthur.

To the east of the property was the bay, and on the west the hills rise to form a precipitous backdrop.

To the north, the bay and the hills meet, and to the south, past a copse of Australian gums there is a small paddock and then more natural bushland.

The Seascap Cottage is set back about 150 metres from the Tasman Highway, which meanders gently past the Cottage, and paddock to disappear in a sweeping left bend.

The road is above the Seascap Cottage, and because of the steep hills there are ditches and culverts along the shoulders of the bitumen surface.

Besides its tranquil and harmonious setting, Seascap Cottage had one other excellent quality.

Its positioning for defence was superb.

The story is told in the Hobart Mercury, of Constable Pat Allen of the Accident Investigation Squad, and of his involvement at Seascape.

Allen was on duty with Constable Perry Caulfield, when they were instructed to head towards the Tasman Peninsula.

The article states that at Taranna, they saw Constable Martin White of the Sorell Police Station at a roadblock.

He was being besieged by visitors who had escaped from the Port Arthur Historic Site, who were thankful that they had finally found a policeman who could protect them.

Constables Allen and Caulfield then passed a roadblock manned by two policemen, and then at Seascape Cottage saw Constable Whittle crouched behind his police vehicle.

Constables Allen and Caulfield continued on to the Fox and Hounds Hotel, where Constable Caulfield was dropped off.

Constable Allen then drove back to assist Constable Whittle at Seascape.

Realising that he was on the target side of his vehicle, Allen did a U-turn and then reversed up the road to where Constable Whittle was sheltering.

As the vehicle Constable Allen was driving approached Constable Whittle's position shots rang out, and Constable Whittle then ran across the road into a ditch on the west side of the road, and so putting the road between the gunman and himself.

Constable Allen then found himself being the target as two more shots rang out.

Allen then grabbed the hand radio and bailed out of the police car leaving it on the roadway.

Thus we have two police cars almost blocking the roadway.

All this is in the article printed in the Hobart Mercury on Tuesday 26th November 1996.

This was the position when the Dunalley ambulance driven by paramedic Jim Giffard, and containing crewmembers Jodie Branch and Roger Garth, who were the second team to arrive at the Port Arthur Historic Site, just after 2.00 p.m.

Giffard was driving, and being unable to hear the warnings in relation to Seascope took the ambulance along the most direct route to Port Arthur, and thus past Seascope Cottage where he found the road almost blocked by two police vehicles.

It was a tight fit, and luckily Jim made it without damage to either the ambulance or the police vehicles.

Fine, so now consider this extract from Mike Bingham's book, 'Suddenly one Sunday on pages 106 & 107: "Pat Allen had been in the traffic office in Hobart with another officer, Perry Caulfield, when he had heard the first reports.

They headed for the scene.

As they approached Seascap, they saw a vehicle on fire.

They stopped and spoke to an SOG member, who told them that there were wounded people at the Fox and Hounds Hotel up the road."

Having learned this information from the SOG member, police officers Pat Allen and Perry Caulfield had a choice.

They could go the back way via Nubeena to avoid Seascap, or go straight through.

Allen had seen policeman Garry Whittle, who had been fired on by gunman as he drove along the highway beside Seascap, hiding behind his car.

Caulfield and Allen sped past in the traffic division station wagon straight to the Fox and Hounds."

"There was an ambulance there and some wounded."

The ambulance in attendance at the Fox and Hounds was apparently crewed by the husband and wife team, Colin and Robin Dell, and they had arrived at the hotel by driving the detour route via Nubeena.

So the first question is what happened to the second police car that Jim Gifford almost collided with as he passed Seascap?

The next question is at what time did Constable Allen arrive at Seascap after travelling from the Traffic Divisional Office at Hobart?

Considering that he was in Hobart, then it still would have taken him over an hour to arrive outside Seascap, and 90 minutes before he joined Constable Whittle.

The third question is how did the SOG arrive so early at Seascap?

Luppo Prins states that it was he who authorised the SOG deployment, and the time given for Prins' notification of the incident was at 1351, according to Commissioner McCreadie. McCreadie also gives us the time of 1557 when the first SOG tasked and proceeding, and 1604 2nd SOG tasked and proceeding.

However to confuse matters, McCreadie then gives us different times under chapter 9 of his report titled 'SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP'.

Here McCreadie states; "The Special Operations Group was called out at 1347.

Three members flew to Taranna by helicopter arriving at 1533 and nine members travelled by road.

They arrived on site at 1612.

A holding area was first established at the PFCP and a cordon was placed around the Seascope Cottage by 1712."

Assistant Commissioner Prins contradicts this last statement by Commissioner McCreadie.

Another question concerns the burning BMW, which was seen by Pat Allen?

In this part of the story of the massacre, there are many things that do not fit together, and the most obvious difficulties are the times.

Another problem is that Constable Paul Hyland has gone missing.

It is obvious that the two police vehicles that were blocking the highway outside Seascope were those of Hyland and Whittle, but Hyland has no further mention in this story.

Even Whittle takes a back seat, and Constable Allen gives us the story.

We are told that they were unable to move because they were in range of Bryant's guns.

"I stuck my head up and it was shot at," Allen said.

"I only did it once."

It was coming towards dark and someone on the radio said that they'd seen him on the roof and they needed to identify him.

They needed to ID him so they could kill him if they had to.

They gave me the option to stick my head up and I did.

I went to look under the wheels, to have a look at Seascope to see if I could see him and a shot went through the bumper bar and bounced somewhere on the road.

He knew where we were.

Now here is one conundrum.

The gunman is spotted on the roof of an adjoining building.

One policeman out of the many surrounding the Seascope Cottage raises his head so he might be able to see by looking from under the police car.

The policeman is fired upon before he can even take that look.

Now how did the gunman know which target he was required to shoot at, at that precise time?

Another conundrum is where did the shot come from?

Was it the roof, or was it from Seascape Cottage?

So here is the third conundrum.

Why is the gunman on the roof of the adjoining building?

The Launceston Examiner gives us the answer.

It's front-page report on the 29th April 1996 reports, "When holed up in a house after driving 5 Km from the original shooting site, he began firing at helicopters taking victims to hospital."

Then again in the "Time" Australia magazine there is this statement, "AFTERMATH: Survivors of the shooting, top right, faced more danger as bullets were fired at air ambulances."

The only way for the gunman to fire upon overhead helicopters was to have a shooting platform.

He couldn't shoot at helicopters from inside the Seascape Cottage.

That explains why the gunman was on the roof of the adjoining building.

The Coroner attending at Port Arthur, Mr Ian Matterson in his report to the EMA Port Arthur Seminar on page 90, states, "It was agreed that I would arrange for my coronial staff to travel to the scene by helicopter at 1700 hours."

"Travel arrangements for myself and my two police officers changed at 1655 when we were advised that air travel in the region of Port Arthur was being jeopardised by continued shooting and that the area had still not been rendered safe by the police."

What Mr Matterson has just told us is that it was considered unsafe for helicopters to be ferrying people to Port Arthur.

This corroborates that the gunman had been shooting at helicopters.

It is also rather obvious, that if a person were on the roof of a building shooting at passing helicopters, he would have to be armed.

Again the Launceston Examiner tells us, "Police said the man was armed with a number of guns including an M16 combat weapon."

For the police to be able to identify the weapon used, they would have to sight it.

The only opportunity for the police to sight the "M16" was with the SOG marksman who initially spotted the gunman on the roof.

The M16 and the Colt AR15 are almost identical except for one difference.

The M16 is a fully automatic weapon, while the AR15 is a semi-automatic.

However if one considers Sergeant Gerard Dutton's article, Dutton informs us that the AR15 and the FN had both been interfered with to make them fire on fully automatic.

This gives us another problem.

It is virtually impossible to adapt the Colt AR15 to fire on fully automatic.

So was the weapon used to fire upon the helicopters a fully automatic M16 firing volleys of shots or was it the AR15 which could only fire shots when the trigger was pulled?

Finally there is Deputy Commissioner, Richard McCreadie's interview on the 'Today' show at 7.51 a.m. on the 29th April 1996, where McCreadie informs the listeners that the gunman had fired over 18 volleys of shots during the siege, which was still ongoing at the time of the interview.

The events would have transpired in this manner.

The rescue helicopter taking the wounded to Hobart flies over Seascap and is fired upon.

Constables Whittle and Allen, may also have witnessed the shootings at the helicopter/s, but only being armed with a Glock pistol and a Smith and Wesson revolver, neither policeman could act to stop the gunman.

The pilot immediately warns the other helicopter crews, and informs the Ambulance Service via their radio.

The Ambulance Service informs Police Headquarters via telephone, and Police Headquarters passes on the information again via telephone to the PFCP at Taranna.

There the SOG marksman would have been dispatched poste haste to remove the danger.

The SOG marksman spotted the gunman on the roof of an adjoining building at Seascope.

He required confirmation that it was the gunman on the roof before he could take him out.

Constable Allen in the ditch offered to be the guinea pig and raised his head to have a look from under the police car and a bullet was fired into the bumper bar of the police car.

If the gunman had seen the SOG marksman, then he would have put a bullet above his head as he did to Constable Allen?

The most likely reason why the gunman didn't take out the SOG marksman was because the gunman couldn't see the SOG marksman, but he did know who and where Constable Allen was.

The only way for the gunman to know this was if he was monitoring the police radio transmissions.

So who was it that fired the shot at Constable Allen?

It was not the gunman on the roof of the adjoining building who was armed with the Colt AR15, so there had to be another gunman inside Seascape Cottage who was also monitoring the police radio transmissions?

The SOG marksman had the person on the roof of the adjoining building under observation.

Had this gunman fired the shot at Constable Allen, then he would have been identified, and the SOG marksman could have taken that particular person out.

We are given two further pieces of information.

Mr Perks states on page 176 of the Court Document, "And a bullet that struck Constable Whittle's vehicle, a close-up view of that at photograph 352, was later determined by ballistics evidence to have been fired from a SKK semi-automatic rifle."

However, in Sergeant Gerard Dutton's report we are informed that all weapons except the Belgium FN which was found on the roof of the adjoining building, and the Colt AR15, which was found on the periphery of the main Seascape building, had been totally destroyed by the fire.

Dutton stated, "It was obvious that Bryant had placed at least one firearm in each room of the guesthouse for easy access.

These included a 12 gauge self-loading shotgun, a .30 M1 carbine, a 7.62 x 39mm Norinco self-loading rifle and bolt and lever action rifles." (Page 215 Australian Police Journal) The SKK semi-automatic rifle mentioned here is the 7.62 x 39mm Norinco self-loading rifle.

It is now fair to state that the shot fired at Constable Allen that struck Constable Whittle's vehicle, was fired from inside Seascap, whilst the gunman was on the roof of the adjoining building.

However the shot was fired from within the Seascap Cottage, which was entirely unexpected by all police members, and their subsequent radio communications displayed that surprise.

The Tasmania Police now knew they had a terrorist situation, which is why calls were made to the Victoria Police for assistance, and then to the National Crisis Centre in Canberra, which despatched the ASIO Tactical Support Team.

Assistant Commissioner Luppó Prins puts it this way in his report to the EMA Port Arthur Seminar, "The Commissioner of Police also communicated with the Crisis Policy Centre in Canberra. The duty Federal Minister was advised of the incident and he in turn advised the Prime Minister.

The PSCC provided assistance with the provision of transport of Technical Equipment for use by the Technical Surveillance Unit."

PSCC is the Protective Security Co-ordination Centre.

It is an Intelligence Agency.

The Australian newspaper also gives us some information in their report on the 29th April 1996, where they state, "One report on police radio said, 'He's got some police officers down there, and he's shooting at them, and we also believe that the people that are in Seascape are returning fire at the offender.'"

This is corroborated by Superintendent Barry Bennett in an article put out by the South Australia Police Association in March 1997, which states, "There was some suggestion that there may have been two gunmen or some people or hostages at Seascape were exchanging gunfire with the gunmen as there appeared to be shots coming from two separate buildings."

Of course with Glen Pears' body found with two sets of handcuffs on, and the body of David Martin wearing a gag, it would appear to have been rather difficult for these two persons to have been shooting at a gunman outside the Seascape Cottage.

Again the police belief and concern about the hostages also points to a different scenario, than persons inside Seascape resisting the gunman.

However there was another aspect of this particular incident. The SES members, who had been monitoring the police communications, also realised the implications, but believed that the police no longer had the gunman confined.

They immediately radioed warnings to their associates at Port Arthur.

The driver of one of the local fire trucks in attendance at Port Arthur passed on this drastic news to other members, and staff within the Historic Site.

News that the gunman was no longer within police confines created more terror for the survivors huddled at the Port Arthur Historic Site, especially as there was no protection for them in the form of police or any other armed guards.

There is one other aspect of this whole scenario, and that is that it was the gunman who was in absolute control of the situation.

He was able to do this because the police negotiators and the SOG were split, and had no proper communications between them.

Whether there were 57 telephone calls made between the gunman and the police negotiators as stated in the Hobart Mercury report, or 6 as in the EMA report, or 7 as in the Court Document page 183, it doesn't really matter.

Another interesting aspect is that both Sgt McCarthy and Dr Ian Sale state that it was the gunman who normally initiated the telephone calls, not the police negotiation team, so again, it is the gunman in control.

This situation is clearly explained by Superintendent Barry Bennett when he stated in the EMA seminar, "The negotiators operating from the P.O.C. and not being readily accessible to the P.F.C. caused some concerns because access to information gathered by negotiators was not fully available to the P.F.C. or indeed the S.O.G. personnel at the incident site.

The communications difficulties exacerbated the flow of intelligence.

This is a clear example that negotiators are a resource for the P.F.C. and should on all occasions be situated at or near the P.F.C.P. to enable all intelligence or information be available to make the tactical decisions required."

There is some confusion in relation to the actual time when the SOG marksman spotted the gunman on the roof.

The police negotiator, Sgt Terry McCarthy is quoted by Mike Bingham as implying that the SOG was spotted because of a small red light on a radio on the SOG marksman's back, and that would put the time as sometime after dark.

However, we are informed that at the time, Constable Pat Allen was prepared to have a look to see if he could identify the gunman, so this gives us the fact that it was still daytime.

These are two different occurrences.

It is now time to again study what Commissioner McCreadie informs us in his report.

In his report to the EMA, McCreadie states on page 9, under the heading of SPECIAL OPERATIONS GROUP, The Special Operations Group was called out at 1347.

Three members flew to Taranna by helicopter arriving at 1533 and nine members travelled by road.

They arrived on site at 1612.

A Holding area was first established at the PFCP and a cordon was placed around the Seascope Cottage by 1712.

The offender was only loosely contained at that time.

It is now time to compare the police radio communications as shown on page 6 of the same report.

1715 VICPOL contacted for assistance.

1719 National Crisis Centre contacted.

The Tasmania Police SOG would have been extremely competent in containing a single gunman within the Seascope Cottage.

Every report up to that particular stage stated one gunman only, so why would there suddenly be an urgent entreaty to the Victoria Police for assistance?

Why notify the National Crisis Centre for a single gunman?

Why would the National Anti-Terrorist Plan be implemented for a single gunman at a siege at Port Arthur?

The answer would be that the SOG marksman, who spotted a person matching the description of the gunman on the roof of the adjoining building, also noted that the shot came from inside the Seascope Cottage, which meant that there was more than one gunman.

This would have altered the situation entirely, with many unknown quantities now having to be considered.

What this also tells us is that it was at this time that the Tasmania Police became aware that they had a terrorist situation on their hands.

There is one last piece of the jigsaw puzzle to complete this picture.

Craig Coombs, the CEO of the Port Arthur Historic Site in his report in the EMA Port Arthur Seminar papers, states on page 40, "At about 1700 a report came through that it was feared that Bryant may have broken out of Seascope and was heading back to the site.

Shots were then reported as coming from across the site."

At this stage (about 1730) the day was drawing to a close.

We were assured that there was a group of SOGs arriving by helicopter to secure the Site.

I hoped this would help to settle people down and give them hope.

I felt at this stage a strange feeling that I was not going to be shot, a feeling shared by other staff members.

I moved out in the open and without fear commandeered 3 four-wheel drive vehicles and had them ready to transport the SOGs to secure the Site.

Driving the vehicles to the edge of the oval, we awaited for the helicopter to arrive.

The helicopter contained two young policewomen who had come off the beat in Hobart."

The SOGs that Craig Coombs had been waiting for had been diverted from the Historic Site to Taranna, as they were needed to assist at Seascape due to the change in events there.

There were no back-up crew for the Historic Site, and the only assistance available were the two young unarmed policewomen.

In the book, Suddenly One Sunday, Mike Bingham writes, "At times, Bryant was caught in the sights of some of the marksmen, but there was never a suggestion that he be shot.

There are National guidelines for the use of force, and every State is a signatory to those guidelines.

Officers cannot kill anyone unless their life is in immediate danger, or the lives of others are in immediate danger" (page 118).

Apparently just merely shooting at the police is no longer a threat to their lives, nor is it a danger, according to this interpretation.

These guidelines originate from Canberra, via SAC PAV, but as the police have already been shot at, and there was every reason to believe that they would continue to be shot at then, this is not the reason why the police were not permitted to shoot the gunman.

There is also a discrepancy in relation to the number of shots fired by the gunman.

Newspaper reports state 250 shots were fired, and other reports state 150.

The then Deputy Commissioner, Richard McCreadie informed the "Today" interviewer Steve Liebermann on Monday the 29th April 1996, that 18 volleys of shots had been fired by the gunman.

In his book, Mike Bingham wrote, "After dark, for a short time they believed there were more than one gunman, as firing came from beside the chimney of another building on the property.

Then a marksman spotted Bryant running between it and the main house.

He had another ploy, which was to switch on a light in a room on the bottom floor, then run upstairs and fire random shots.

In all, Bryant fired some 250 rounds from his own two guns and from the weapons he found stored in Seascope." (pages 118-9)

What Bingham has done here is to scotch any possible rumours that the SOG were facing more than one gunman in a terrorist situation.

Consider that we are being asked to believe that one person would be talking to the police negotiators, shooting from the main cottage, and then moving outside and continue to shoot from the adjoining building, and all with absolute impunity from the best trained police in Tasmania.

"Only the flash of the muzzle blast could be seen as he fired a few rounds, put the gun down, crawled along to the next gun, and fired again."

Why would the gunman inside the Seascope Cottage leave one weapon after shooting it and then crawl to another?

Should something go wrong, then the gunman would have been caught halfway between weapons, and unarmed.

Yet this person has displayed good military perceptions with all aspects of the defence of the building he was occupying.

Instead of acting like somebody who had picked up military tactics, could this person possibly be two gunmen, both military trained?

There is one last consideration and that is night vision.

If a person subjects his eyes to light at night then his vision is destroyed.

So, why would one person firing volleys of shots at police use such tactics?

There is another aspect, of this particular scene described by Mike Bingham.

None of the police would have been able to see inside the Seascap cottage, so the idea that the gunman crawled from one weapon to the other is a presumption.

If there was only one person firing the various weapons then it may be fair enough.

However if there is the team inside the cottage, then the opinion formed by the trained SOG members that there were at least two gunmen inside the cottage is very correct.

Furthermore, the Police Negotiators claimed to have spent over 2 hours talking via telephone to the gunman.

They claim to have started negotiations with the gunman at around 3.30 p.m.

The last conversation ended between just after 9.00 p.m. or 9.30p.m. or 9.37 p.m.

There are different statements from police on this time, which were taped, with very precise times attached, but that shouldn't cause too much concern if we consider 2 & Mac189; hours of chatting with negotiators between 3.30 and 9.30 p.m. which is 6 hours, and so almost half of that time the supposed lone gunman was unable to keep an eye on the surrounding police, or even shoot at them.

However, Constable Pat Allen of the Accident Investigation Squad states otherwise.

There was a team of three men in the Seascope Cottage.

In the book, Suddenly One Sunday, Mike Bingham in writing about the Police Negotiators, states, He again became very agitated at the start of their next phone call, claiming he had spotted a police marksman.

McCarthy guessed it was probably a small red light on a radio on the SOC marksman's back - a light which is normally taped over during operations.

"Ask him to move on... he's gonna shoot your man, he's trying to shoot your man...I'll blow this... you know, you know what's gonna happen if..." McCarthy agreed to have the officer moved back.

Bryant accepted the assurance, but warned that if it was not completed within ten minutes, the hostages would die.

Moments later he stepped up the pressure: "If you don't call him off in five minutes, man, they're all dead."

"A Current Affair" aired this part of the communications between the gunman and Sgt McCarthy on Monday 11th October 1999 on the channel 9 network.

McCarthy: Jamie?

Gunman: Yes. Hello. How are you?

McCarthy: I'm very well thanks Jamie.

Yourself? Gunman: Well, I'm well up to now.

The past few 20 seconds.

What I've actually found out man, is that one of your boys is right outside, northeast I'd say, with an infra-red scope.

Would you just ask him to move on?

McCarthy: Right, we'll do that, we'll do that now.

Gunman: Cause he's going to shoot your man, he's trying to shoot your man, he's going to shoot your main man.

McCarthy: No, I can guarantee.

Gunman: I'll blow this, umm these you know, you know what's going to happen.

McCarthy: I don't want to see anyone hurt, alright.

Gunman: You just move him on.

McCarthy: Okay, I'm organising that now.

I can also assure you that it's not our intention to hurt you or see anybody else hurt, okay.

Gunman: Really.

However a copy of the transcript presented to the Hobart Supreme Court has this version of the conversation:

McCarthy: Jamie

Jamie: Yes. Hello. How are you?

McCarthy: I'm very well thanks Jamie. Yourself?

Jamie: Uh well I'm well up til now and the past few twenty seconds.

What I've actually found out man is that one of you boys is right outside North East I'd say, with an infra-red scope.

I've got one up here that I've found from this persons own um owns this property, he's shining right towards me.

If he doesn't leave can you just ask him to move on

McCarthy: Alright, we'll do that, we'll do that.

Now

Jamie: cause he's gonna shoot he's trying to shoot he's gonna shoot and make me man, I mean

McCarthy: Oh, oh I can guarantee

Jamie: I'll blow this um these you know you know what's gonna happen if

McCarthy: I don't want to see anybody hurt, alright.

Jamie: You, you move him on

McCarthy: Okay, I'm organising that now somebody's organising now

Jamie: If that light.

I mean I've got one here would you like me to name the sort, I'll just get the um infra-red of this blokesInaudible

McCarthy: Okay, okay

LONG BREAK IN CONVERSATION

Jamie: Ya there.

McCarthy: Yes Jamie, I'm here.

Jamie: Good, good, good, good.

Um now the name of this scope is a laser scope.

Laser devices now it's the same sort of red dot I've noticed so can you ask your m young man to move on.

McCarthy: Has he, has he moved at this stage, can you see him now?

Jamie: Well there's no doubt he's moved forward

McCarthy: No no, look I, I

Jamie: Has he got a walkie talkie or has he got them ear plugs

McCarthy: I've I've got no idea Jamie I've got no idea, but I can assure you um that we are doing our best to move him at this moment.

I can also assure you that it's not our intention to hurt you or see anybody else hurt, okay.

Jamie: Really.

But can you actually ask him to move cause I can see him in the dark.

McCarthy: I, I can't physically ask him to move, but um, we're organising getting him moved.

Whereabouts exactly is he?

Jamie: He's at the front of the actual property at Seascapè Guest House.

McCarthy: Right, it's the front

Jamie: behind the

McCarthy: Is that's, that's obviously facing out onto the road is it?

Jamie: Onto the road, yeah

McCarthy: It is onto the road?

Jamie: Yeah facing onto the road toward you look down from the road and you see the front of the house and he's behind some bushes near the front door of the Seascapè Guest House yeah.

McCarthy: Right, near the front door of the Seascapè Guest House?

Jamie: If that infra-red doesn't go in say ten minutes the hostages die so

McCarthy: Well I, I don't, I don't want, I don't want it, I don't want it er that to happen.

Jamie: Of course you don't sir.

McCarthy: and and look I can assure you

Jamie: Yes

McCarthy: that there is that that it is not our intention in anyway to hurt you.. There's no need for you to hurt anybody.

Jamie: No, I, I, I, not going to but all I want to know is um hhhh have you talked to the helicopter

McCarthy: Ah you know we didn't finish our conversation last time ah about the helicopter and as I said we were talking about flight plans and ah perhaps ah using that helicopter in the morning and um I've got to know exactly for sure I've got to be able to give um Civil Aviation People ah names of persons that are going to be on board the aircraft then we've got to find er a pilot who's prepared to fly the aircraft and a suitable aircraft that will you know convey you and whatever equipment or things that you might need to take with you.

Jamie: Inaudible

McCarthy: I need you to make some decisions for me. Are, are you, are you able to do that for me now or?

Jamie: I'll tell you what, it's colliding with one infra-red scope to another I mean this man, I've had plenty of experience with guns and scopes, is if he wants to die it's up to him if he

McCarthy: Well

Jamie: If you don't call him off in five minutes man he's, they're all dead.

McCarthy: Okay, just take it easy Jamie

Jamie: small laugh Alright

McCarthy: Just take it easy alright. I don't want to see

Jamie: I'll get back in touch with you in twenty minutes. Bye.

McCarthy: Well, okay. I want to know whether he's moved, okay, so how about us talking while and then hopefully while we're talking um

Jamie: Yeah, yeah

McCarthy: We'll, we'll be able to say that he's actually moved, alright.

Jamie: Okay.

McCarthy: It's no good if I, if talk to you in twenty five minutes cause I don't know what's going on. You're down there, you're the man on the scene.

Jamie: Twenty minutes you've got, right.

PHONE WAS HUNG UP.

Why use the threat of killing the hostages?

The answer to the threat to kill the hostages was to demonstrate pressure put on the negotiation team.

This demonstrates that terrorists were conducting the siege.

Furthermore, how would 'Jamie' know that the SOG marksman had been moved back?

Only by monitoring the police radio communications, the special SAC-PAV radio communications, which would have been used to detect just exactly where the SOG marksman was.

The SOG wear black, and would have been extremely difficult to see at night, even with night vision equipment.

Again, it would also be difficult to source exactly where any little red laser dot originated from.

Furthermore, this particular person has supposedly a few hours before, murdered 33 innocent persons, but now he's bulking at shooting the SOG marksman.

We are now also aware that this 'Jamie' person is reasonably adept in the use of firearms.

However, there is no evidence at all that Martin Bryant was skilled in the use of all the various aspects that 'Jamie' has illustrated.

Again, where one would expect that Sgt McCarthy would sidetrack a Martin Bryant type person, Jamie has ignored him.

Jamie also knows the ropes in hostage negotiation.

Would Martin Bryant have known these skills?

So what happened at about 9.30 p.m. that may have influenced the disruption of the communications between the police negotiators and the gunman inside Seascap Cottage?

According to Sgt McCarthy, the gunman had initiated most of the previous calls and had promised to ring back at 10.00 p.m. but failed to do so.

Well, there was the fact that Martin Bryant's mother was by that stage attending Police Headquarters at Hobart, and this information would have been passed onto the PFCP at Taranna.

There was however a more significant move made by the police.

Their Negotiator's vehicle had arrived at the PFCP at Taranna, which meant that the police units were no longer divided and could not be played off against each other.

This meant that the gunman inside the Seascap Cottage would have lost his command over the situation had he continued with the communications.

To cover this loss of communication, the police blame poor simple Martin Bryant who let the batteries of the cordless telephone he was using run down.

But this particular telephone was an extension of the main telephone within the Cottage, and there were other telephones that could have been used.

The article in the Hobart Mercury states, "Bryant was given the telephone number of the Police Commander's room and police believe he was trying to phone them when the battery in the Seascope cordless phone went dead at 9.37 p.m.

Police had no further contact with him although they kept trying until 2.19a.m. until they handed over to the crew at Taranna."

Also Deputy Commissioner Richard McCreadie informed Steve Liebermann "We did have some communication with him through the night, ahh, by using a telephone, but at the moment the indications are that that's continuously engaged, but we can't, we can't say with any authority why that's the case."

Flat batteries on a cordless telephone do not cause the base telephone to give out a continuous engaged signal.

There is another problem. Dr Ian Sale was part of the negotiation team at Police Headquarters in Hobart.

He has made several comments regarding the person they were communicating with from the Seascope Cottage.

However in his interview with Judy Tierney, Dr Ian Sale states that he attended with other police at the Clare Street home of Martin Bryant at about just after 10.00 p.m. on Sunday the 28th April.

This then suggests that the negotiation team at Hobart had already broken up, as they were anticipating the role being continued from Taranna.

Dr Ian Sale was also supposedly at Taranna assisting Superintendent Bob Fielding in the early morning of Monday the 29th April 1996.

It is now time to look at the police role at Seascope Cottage.

The initial uniform constables, Gary Whittle and Paul Hyland, attended at Seascope, saw the burning stolen BMW and radioed back to Hobart.

The backup for Constable Whittle was to be Constable Pat Allen from the AIS and he would have taken about an hour from first receiving his instructions to attend at the Tasman Peninsula.

He would have done a Light and Siren driving as fast as possible.

It would have taken over thirty minutes before Constable Allen could attend to the task of backing up Constable Whittle.

From then until the SOG arrived, it would have been the duty of these two policemen to ensure that the gunman stayed inside the Seascope Cottage.

This they were able to do.

Mind you, it was also the idea of the team inside the Seascap Cottage to remain inside, so as to draw all the police attention to the cottage, so they could then make their escape, leaving behind one person to take the rap.

According to the SES volunteers who were monitoring the police communications, the warning was continuously stated that the gunman was not to be harmed, as he possibly was part of a "Terrorist Team".

So the police thinking was that it was a team inside the Seascap Cottage.

Furthermore, all information relating to the siege at Seascap supports the Terrorist Team scenario.

However to be left simply with Martin Bryant, then requires the police to be left with egg on their faces, or a complete change of the scenario.

With the media already heavily involved the possibility of admitting the offenders had eluded the police would have diminished greatly.

Also consider that if the police admitted that they were unable to contain and capture a small terrorist team in Tasmania, then what would be the outcome of such an attack at the Olympic Games at Sydney in 4 years time.

This then would also explain why the whole SOG team was required at Seascave, and why none of them were available to attend at the Port Arthur Historic Site to give security and comfort to the victims there.

It also explains why the Victoria SOG were called in to assist.

It would be completely ludicrous to consider that one person, supposedly mentally handicapped and suffering from a schizophrenic disorder would require the whole of the Tasmania Police SOG to be contained.

Commissioner McCreadie also stated in his EMA report, under the chapter regarding the SOG, "One of the first priorities for the SOG after establishing a cordon around the stronghold, was the extraction from danger of two uniformed personnel pinned down by the offender's gunfire.

They were in a ditch, behind a marked police vehicle at the driveway entrance of Seascave.

The police vehicle had its emergency lights flashing, making it an easy target for the offender who fired several shots in its direction throughout the night.

These officers had a hand held radio with them and they were constantly re-assured until two SOG members belly crawled 300 metres along the mud and leech infested ditch and safely extracted them by 2300."

Constable Pat Allen states in his article, "About 10.30pm, two Special Operational Group members managed to crawl to the stranded officers and led them the 250m back along the ditch to safety."

McCreadie states, "The Holding area for the SOG was moved three times in order to establish a communications link between the SOG Commander and his personnel.

The final holding area was set up 300 metres from the stronghold." Ed.

This was at the residence of Andrew and Lyn Simmons.

The PFCP Commander, Superintendent Barry Bennett, states in his report, "The SOG staging area was initially established at the PFCP, however this was moved on three occasions during the night, finally to a location on the Tasman Highway approximately 500 metres from Seascope."

Then McCreadie comments on page 9 of the EMA Port Arthur Seminar papers, "At 0730 on 29 April, several SOG members heard the offender shout from the Seascope Cottage, 'Come on, come on', or 'Come in, come in' which indicated that the offender was enticing police to storm the building.

At 0747 smoke and fire were noticed coming from the top storey.

The fire quickly took hold.

At 0821 a male person believed to be the offender emerged from the building appearing to fire indiscriminately from a handgun and his clothing appeared to be on fire.

He disappeared from view for several seconds and then reappeared naked.

The police forward commander gave the order for the Emergency Action to proceed resulting in the offender being arrested at 0835."

Superintendent Barry Bennett the PFCP commander's statement is at a slight variance to his superior.

He states, "Around daylight on Monday 29th, Superintendent FIELDING was advised that the building at Seascope was burning.

The suspect BRYANT eventually came out of the burning house with his clothing ablaze, and he was taken into custody."

Superintendent Fielding also informs us during the 'A Current Affair' special on the incident that when Bryant emerged from the Seascope cottage, he was wearing black.

Whatever happened to the white jumper and dark green length coat that the gunman was wearing the day before during the massacre at Port Arthur is not known.

There is also the videotape taken by a 9 Network news camera of Bryant staggering out from the Seascape Cottage, dressed all in black, and then falling to the ground.

It was good photography, as the camera was positioned at Andersons Road, on the other side of Long Bay.

On page 121 of the book 'Suddenly one Sunday' Mike Bingham writes, "Finally, Bryant emerged from Seascape at 8.24 am, his clothing alight.

At first it was thought that he was armed with a handgun and firing it.

There is no mention of any handgun in either of the two police interviews with Bryant.

There is no other mention of any handgun being found at Seascape, so it must be presumed that the handgun was non-existent.

There is no mention of Bryant claiming that he was the hostage.

There appears to be some disparities with the various times.

The Police requested that the local Fire Brigade be standing by at about 7.00 am, and it was duly stationed at the Fox and Hounds Hotel, just a couple of kilometres up the road from the Seascape Cottage.

At 0747 hours, smoke was seen coming from the roof of the Seascape Cottage. We are told that the fire quickly took hold within the building.

This is to be expected of this type of building, which was basically old pine and some hardwood.

At 0821 hours, Martin Bryant was seen to emerge from the building.

That is 34 minutes after the building was seen to be on fire.

Police were then able to ascend on the Seascape Cottage and arrested Martin Bryant at 0835 hours.

That is 14 minutes after he was seen emerging from the burning building.

By this time there is little for the fire brigade to do, but to hose down the remnants of the cottage.

What is extraordinary is the police request for the fire brigade to attend prior to the fire starting at Seascape Cottage.

How did the police know that the fire was going to erupt?

We are aware that the people inside had communicated with the police negotiator the night before, but there was never any actual hint that the building would be set ablaze.

We are told that it was Martin Bryant who started the fire, yet Martin Bryant has never confirmed this.

In fact, he is at a loss to explain how the fire started.

Mind you, the police interview never touches on this topic.

What was really a major jolt though was when a member of the Tasmania Police Task Force, in conversations with various witnesses informed them quite openly and in all honesty, that it was the police at Seascope who not only set fire to the BMW, but also to the Seascope Cottage itself.

The Task Force member stated that the SOG set fire to the gold BMW so as to deny Bryant a means of escape.

He also stated that the SOG used a phosphorus grenade that was launched from a rifle to set fire to the BMW.

The same means were then used to set fire to the Seascope Cottage.

The grenade was fired into an attic window on the roof of Seascope that was facing towards the Tasman Highway.

This information is in direct conflict with what both McCreadie and Bugg have informed us, so there must be questions asked as to where the Task Force member obtained this information.

How accurate was this information, and if this information was correct, then why was Bryant charged with offences that police knew were not correct?

If this scenario were correct then it would explain another clue that comes from the Melbourne Herald-Sun journalist, John Hamilton who was one of the journalists on the tour arranged by the Tasmania Police at about midday on Monday the 29th April 1996.

The first part of this tour was at the still smouldering Seascape Cottage where Hamilton described the scene as being littered with items of furniture and other objects that had been thrown from the Seascape Cottage, and littering the ground in front of the still smouldering building.

The clue is the litter, light furniture and other objects including bottles of wine.

What was this litter doing at Seascape Cottage?

We are told the only living person inside Seascape Cottage was Martin Bryant, so it must be assumed that Martin Bryant that Martin Bryant was responsible for this litter.

So consider just when and how this litter came to be in front of the burnt Seascape Cottage?

It is fairly obvious that this litter did not occur during the previous afternoon.

What with the gunman being on the roof of the adjoining building, shooting at passing helicopters, or whilst the gunman was inside supposedly shooting at police, and speaking with the police negotiator, Sgt. Terry McCarthy.

Nor would it be likely that it was done after dark, as it would have left the gunman vulnerable to apprehension by the SOG at that time, and furthermore there is no mention by the Tasmania Police of such actions occurring.

There is though, a very strong possibility that these items were placed in front of the Seascape Cottage during the fire at Seascape, in fact it is the only plausible explanation.

We now have Martin Bryant trying desperately to save items from the burning Seascape Cottage, when he realised that it was on fire.

So why would a person who deliberately set fire to a building try and save these articles that littered the scene of the fire?

There are also documents that claim Martin Bryant was heard goading the police during the fire with shouts of, "Come on, come on", or "Come in, come in".

It is highly likely that a person trying desperately to save some furniture and other possessions from a burning building would call out for assistance, with such words as, "Come on, come on."

Can you give us a hand" or words similar.

This would also explain Martin Bryant's answers to some questions asked of him by his mother during the first visit she was permitted to have with her son at Risdon Prison on Monday the 22nd November 1999.

Mrs Bryant asked her son, "You didn't do it down there, kill all those people, did you?" to which Martin Bryant replied, "I don't remember.

I should have pleaded insanity.

" Mrs Bryant then asked, "You weren't on your own at Seascope were you?

You couldn't have done that all on your own, shooting at the police and making phone calls.

How many were with you?

To which Martin Bryant replied in a lowered voice, I don't remember how many.

It was a police conspiracy.

It is the injuries that Martin Bryant incurred from the fire that also raises concerns.

He received third degree burns to his back and buttocks only.

He was apparently not burnt on his arms, face or hair.

He was according to some, burnt on one hand and wrist, and the skin was apparently covered with gunpowder residue.

The burns on his one hand and wrist, if those burns were factual, simply allowed the skin to be peeled off, which suggests a lesser degree of burning, possibly whilst removing his burning clothing, or any other similar scenario.

The fire was first reported at 0747 hours with smoke coming from the top storey.

34 minutes later Martin Bryant was seen to emerge from the building.

Again considering the time it took for Bryant to emerge from the building and the burns he had received it is obvious that Bryant had not been in the top storey of the cottage, but rather on the ground floor part of the building.

However, Martin Bryant was not the only person in the area when the fire ignited.

We are well aware of the police presence, but what has not been so open has been the presence of ASIO, or the PSCC, being the TSU (Tactical Support Unit), which arrived at Seascope Cottage in the early hours of the morning.

The Tasmania Police Ballistics expert, Sgt Gerard Dutton tells us that all of the firearms that had been stored in Seascape Cottage by the owners were found inside the remains of the cottage and were absolutely destroyed.

However the FN and the Colt AR15 were not.

"Bryant's two murder weapons were also found at Seascape; both extensively damaged but fortunately had not been destroyed beyond salvation.

The FN had been smashed and was lying in the gutter of a nearby outbuilding.

The Colt was found in the ashes at the periphery of the guesthouse foundations; luckily it had not been exposed to the extreme heat in the centre of the fire as the other firearms and it did not appear too badly affected by the heat.

In any case, the two rifles were obviously not in working order in their present conditions."

Ohh, by the way, according to local knowledge, before the police found the FN on the roof of the outbuilding, two firemen found it in a ditch.

That really doesn't matter, as what must be raised here is the fact that the FN was located outside Seascape.

Dutton makes further notes "Interestingly enough, the trigger and selector lever mechanisms in both rifles displayed alterations that indicated an attempt had been made at some time in the past to convert to, or function the rifles on fully automatic operation.

However, I doubt that this was Bryant's doing as he would not have had the ability.

Damage done to the FN was that the barrel had been bent, and the stock broken.

Damage to the Colt AR15 was that the pistol grip and been broken off, and there was a spent cartridge jammed in the breech.

An accidental excessive pressure in the breech may have caused this damage, or it may have been deliberate, with an obstruction in the barrel.

This was the damage done to make both rifles inoperable prior to the arrest of Martin Bryant.

So what we have is one rifle located outside the Seascap Cottage, and the other outside the cottage, but at the periphery, of the foundations of the cottage.

Since the fire at Seascap was first noticed by police at 0747 hours, and 34 minutes later, at 0821 hours, Martin Bryant was seen to emerge from the building, with his clothes burning, and that he appeared to be firing a handgun, there must be problems as to how the FN levitated itself up onto the guttering, or wherever it was found.

With the burns on his back, Martin Bryant certainly would not have been able to toss the rifle up onto the outbuilding at that stage.

Furthermore, with the videotape of Bryant emerging from the burning Seascope Cottage, and then falling down, there is no way that Bryant could have tossed the FN onto the adjoining building.

He emerged on the other side of the cottage.

As for the Colt AR15, Bryant certainly wasn't carrying that rifle either, as the SOG would have been well prepared for such a scenario.

So how did both weapons come to be outside the Seascope Cottage before Martin Bryant emerged?

How was it that both weapons were severely damaged?

Consider this part of the negotiation tapes where the discussion is about 'Jamie' taking his helicopter ride out of Seascope:

McCarthy: Now are you planning on taking firearms with you?

Jamie: Um

McCarthy: I need to know that

Jamie: Oh I (inaudible)

McCarthy: for safety reasons

Jamie: Not not really

McCarthy: Sorry

Jamie: Um I'm actually gonna have the knife I've got a really good knife

McCarthy: Okay

Jamie: and um actually got a couple on um to the let when I let Sally in the back I'm gonna actually have it next near the pilot's ribs.

McCarthy: Oh yeah okay. Why why

Jamie: Just as a

McCarthy: Do you want to do that?

Jamie: precaution that ah

McCarthy: O right

Jamie: the make to make sure that everything's gonna go that everything's gonna sail alrigh

McCarthy: Okay okay.. Now no so

Jamie: (inaudible)

McCarthy: Can I take it that you won't have any firearms with you then?

Jamie: That's correct.

McCarthy: O, right.

Jamie:Inaudible..... they'll all be destroyed.

McCarthy: You're gonna destroy the firearms?

Jamie: Yes, break them up.

McCarthy: Okay.

What are you going to do with them after you destroy them?

You going to throw them outside so that we know they're all outside before you go to the aircraft or,

Jamie: I can do that. Yeah.

Would you like me to do that?

McCarthy: Well that, yeah, it'd probably so that we know exactly where they are um

Jamie: Good, good, good, good

McCarthy: Yeah, that would be a good thing to do.

Jamie: Good idea

McCarthy: Um so if you broke them up and, and um

Jamie: I'd I've got a good knife

McCarthy: perhaps through them out of the door or what have you

Jamie: I've got a good knife on me, if I miss um good hunting knife so I hope they're not gonna try anything with

It now becomes quite apparent that the damage to both firearms was deliberate and intentional, which tends to oppose the comments made by Sergeant Gerard Dutton, when he states:

"Both the FN and Colt rifles were obviously in normal working order when Bryant had discharged them. Why he then damaged them is unknown. It could have been an attempt to thwart later scientific examination of them, but if that were the case they would have been better off left in the guesthouse fire."

"What an interesting end result to the examination of the Colt rifle! As a faulty cartridge was responsible for jamming the AR15 and preventing any further discharge, perhaps Bryant flew into a rage and smashed it further due to its faulty condition, not to mention the fright at having the weapon virtually explode in his hands."

It can now be demonstrated that both rifles were deliberately damaged and that this was in accordance to what 'Jamie' had informed the negotiator and his team.

Apparently this information had not been passed on to the Ballistic expert, Sergeant Gerard Dutton.

Now, if we also consider the knife, "I've got a really good knife" and the implications of that.

The only knife mentioned in the Court Document, or in fact in any other part of the Port Arthur Massacre was by the DPP, Mr Damian Bugg QC, when he states on page 76 of the Court Document; "Your Honour, the bag was left by Bryant in the café after he departed and I would tender that, along with a towel which was found to be in it.

There was also some clothing, but I won't tender that, your Honour, the Crown places no relevance on that.

There was a towel, a hunting knife - sash cord rope in two lengths.

While they are being tendered, your Honour, I will just say that subsequent DNA analysis of the hunting knife and deposits that were observed on it disclosed that there was blood on the knife of a DNA type matching Mr David Martin."

So, were there two knives or only one?

What happened to the knife that "Jamie" had at Seascape?

Had the knife been found on Martin Bryant, or had it been left inside the Seascape Cottage, or the surrounding area, then it should have been located.

There is no such mention of that occurrence.

Could the knife that 'Jamie" had have been the same knife found in the bag, which had been left at the Broad Arrow Café?

If we also consider that David Martin had been gagged, which means that he would have also been constrained in some other manner so as to impede him from removing that gag, this then must raise serious doubts as to when the Martins were actually murdered.

There is one last comment to make.

As Martin Bryant fled from the burning Seascapes Cottage, the 9 Network news media was there to capture those moments on television cameras.

Contemplate on that for a moment.

Only that particular network, which has a contract with the American CNN Network.

Deceit and Terrorism Port Arthur Massacre The Ferry, the Bundeena

"He was after the ferry, you know"

Ian Kingston The Port Arthur Parking and Security Officer,
immediately after the Port Arthur massacre.

There are many clues that signify that the actual target for the day at the Port Arthur Historic Site was the ferry, The Bundeena.

The first clue comes from the girls in the broken down car outside 'Seascape', when after purchasing \$50 of marijuana the gunman told the girls, "I'm going to the Isle of the dead to get rid of some wasps."

On page 71 of the Court Document Mr Bugg states, "The security manager at the site, Mr. Ian Kingston, was directing people in the carpark when he saw Bryant, who indicated that he wanted to park his vehicle near the waters edge.

Mr Kingston directed him away from that area because it is normally reserved for campervans and the carpark area was quite busy on that day.

Mr Bryant became argumentative but drove off in his car and parked it near the information centre.

Mr Kingston attended to other matters and then later noticed that Bryant had moved his car back to the water's edge."

In fact the full implication of the gunman's parking was recognised by Ian Kingston immediately after the massacre at the Broad Arrow Café when he approached another colleague and stated, "He was after the ferry you know.

He wanted to park down by the water, and from there he would have had a field day with the visitors lined up to embark and with those disembarking.

He could have shot over 200 people." Ian Kingston was the local head of the SES, the State Emergency Service, a volunteer service used in various aspects of accidents and emergencies, and was astute enough to realise the full implications of what may have occurred.

Assistant Commissioner Luppo Prins, the police officer in charge of the operations to capture the gunman, until ASIO took control, has been quoted by the Mercury newspaper on the 31st December 1996 as saying, "The potential was even worse.

At one stage we thought he was trying to get on a boat which a lot of people were on, to go to the Isle of the Dead.

Had he got on the vessel he could have shot everybody on board so the potential was there for it to be a lot worse than it was.

That this massacre didn't eventuate means that this situation can only be put forward as a thesis, but there are some compelling pieces of evidence to demonstrate the enormity of the plan that had been devised for the removal of firearms in Australia.

One of the most uncomprehended statistics in Tasmania, with all its firearms.

And supposed lax firearm laws was that there were only 7 murders in Tasmania in 1995, which was about the norm, and that according to the Australian Institute of Criminology firearms account for only 25% of murders.

When the overall events have been studied, it becomes apparent of the vast amount of thought and planning that had gone into the preparations for the massacre, and this in itself is proof that Martin Bryant could never have been part of this portion of the massacre.

The only two members of the Tasmania Police had been removed from the area by a hoax call regarding a quantity of heroin was supposedly stashed at Saltwater River, which turned out to be jars of soap powder.

This must raise questions, being; who set up the soap powder at Saltwater River, as it could not have been Martin Bryant.

Who made the telephone call to police in relation to the supposed heroin bust, at what time, and to what police station?

If we consider that the call to police was made roughly one hour prior to the massacre, then that would be at the time Martin Bryant was at Seascope, and just prior to the gunman arriving at Port Arthur tollbooth.

The next question would be, was the call made to police headquarters at Hobart?

If it was then the call would very likely have been recorded.

However, if the call was made to one of the local police stations, being either Nubeena or Dunalley, then the call would more than likely not have been recorded, but there would have been the possibility that the station would have been unmanned.

This means that it is more likely for this particular call to be made to Police Headquarters at Hobart, and thus should have been recorded.

Was the voice on this recording that of Martin Bryant?

The next question would be, if the ferry, the Bundeena was to be the actual target, then why was the target moved to the Broad Arrow Café?

If we consider the overall picture, such as the seminars by the Royal Australasian College of Surgeons, at Hobart, which finished at 1.00 p.m. and the police decoyed away for that particular time of 1.30 p.m., then it can be understood the necessity for the massacre to start at approximately 1.30 p.m.

However, the ferry The Bundeena, which had embarked on the tour to the Isle of the Dead at 1.30 p.m. all summer long had changed from the summer peak season schedule, to the off-peak schedule at the end of Easter, just two weeks prior to the massacre.

As it was, on the day with the fine weather and the extra visitors to the Historic Site, an extra run was scheduled for the ferry at 2.30 p.m.

However the 2.00 p.m. tour was too late for the massacre, and so the agenda for the massacre was changed.

The next items to consider are the weapons, which were contained within the Volvo.

These include the Daewoo shotgun, and the Colt AR15, which were able to be carried in the Prince sports bag, and the Belgian FN, which would not fit in the sports bag.

The weapons also include the two jerry cans of petrol and the three packets of 'little lucifer' fire starters.

Now what must be considered is that had the gunman boarded the ferry, then he would have removed his escape path, and so that scenario should not be considered.

However, the gunman could have approached the ferry carrying his 'Prince' sports bag, containing both the Daewoo shotgun and the Colt AR15.

So consider this scenario.

There are approximately 120 persons on board the ferry, waiting to disembark as it approaches the jetty.

There would be approximately another 120 persons waiting at the jetty to board the ferry.

The gunman would have stood at the rear of the crowd and waited until the ferry berthed.

He then would have used the shotgun to take out any of the crew near the ropes that tied the ferry to the jetty, and to clear the crowds at the jetty.

People in a state of panic would have jumped into the cold water to escape the gunman and would have suffered hypothermia, or drowned or both.

The gunman would have then retreated to the back of the Volvo and used the FN to remove any more resistance from the victims.

He would have then possibly tossed the smaller jerry can containing the 5 litres of petrol onto the jetty, and poured the 20 litres of petrol into the water surrounding the ferry and the jetty.

Then using the fire starters, he would have ignited the petrol.

We now have over 240 victims in a disaster extremely similar to the airport disaster that had been rehearsed the weekend prior.

It is worthwhile to stop and just contemplate exactly what has just been put to you, and the absolute horror that was to be perpetrated on innocent tourists at Port Arthur.

The Royal Hobart Hospital was prepared for this scenario, with 64 beds including 8 critical care beds, 8 resuscitation teams, 5 operating theatres, 42 doctors including 25 specialists from around Australia.

Including burns specialists, 18 medical students, a staff of 70 and a fully prepared and rehearsed disaster plan called 'Code Brown' and then there were three rescue helicopters, instead of the normal one, a hearse capable of carrying 22 bodies and the list goes on.

If we consider the comment made by the gunman, "There's a lot of wasps, not a lot of Japs", we have another aspect.

It was quite normal for busloads of Japanese tourists to arrive at Port Arthur, and part of their tour would be the ferry trip to the Isle of the Dead, or the harbour cruise.

Consider the effect of a busload of Japanese tourists among the dead and wounded.

The Japanese Government would have reacted very strongly in relation to Australia's firearm laws, especially the supposed laxity in Tasmania, as firearms are forbidden in Japan.

The pressure exerted by the Japanese Government on the Howard Government in Australia would have been enormous.

We now have the full aspect of what had been planned down to the smallest detail for that Sunday at Port Arthur.

There were two priorities, Japanese tourists and children.

That is why the gunman stopped and deliberately targeted Mrs Mikac and her two daughters.

When we look at the over-all scheme of events of that Sunday, it is more than obvious that simple Martin Bryant would have had a minimal involvement, if any at all.

However, that can not be said for certain bureaucracies within the Australian government, and when it is considered that the Australian Labor Party was pushing for the States to cede their constitutional powers in relation to firearms to the Federal Government, then that must raise some concern.

However, there were also players within the Liberal Party who were pushing similar policy, and if it is remembered that the Liberal member from Western Australia, Daryl Williams, the Federal Attorney General, whose comments when told of the event at Port Arthur was to push for stronger firearm laws, something outside his portfolio, then that must also raise concern, especially when we also find out that the very same member was responsible for a grant of \$80,000 to the gun control movement in Western Australia.

A politician funding a lobby group that was lobbying his administration.

There is one final fact worthy of consideration.

Inside the Broad Arrow Café, when the massacre commenced, a Loans Officer from the Commonwealth Bank at Keysborough, Victoria, by the name of Anthony Nightingale, jumped up and called out, "No, no not here!"

This person, who very quickly realised just exactly what was happening, made a very strange move.

Instead of immediately seeking cover, as did all of the other patrons, when they realised what was happening, Anthony Nightingale, stood up and called out, immediately drawing the gunman's attention to himself.

He was shot and died because of his unexplained actions.

What did Anthony Nightingale mean by, "No, no, not here!"?

Deceit and Terrorism Port Arthur Massacre Epilogue

"If we don't get it right this time.
Then next time there is a massacre, and there will be,
then they'll take all our guns off us."

Deputy Prime Minister, Tim Fischer, in May 1996.

The main questions asked in relation to the Port Arthur Massacre after people realise the impossibility of the task being executed by Martin Bryant, is who and why.

There are all types of answers being generated putting the blame onto the CIA, the United Nations, or whoever.

These points are irrelevant.

The sovereignty of Australia rests solely upon our governments, both State and Federal and it is there that the ultimate responsibility must lie.

If there was involvement by such bodies as the CIA, the United Nations or whoever, then it is still the Australian Government's responsibility to protect its citizens and to decry these acts of terrorism that were perpetrated on Australian soil.

This has never happened.

It was the Australian Prime Minister who initiated the call for any inquest relating to the Port Arthur massacre to be denied.

It was the Australian Prime Minister who initiated the federal firearm guidelines, with the full support of the opposition of the day, the Labor Party, and the other minor political parties, being the Democrats and the Greens.

The documents used had been drawn up by little bureaucrats within the Federal Attorney General's department.

This is not to deny the moves made in Australia before and after the Massacre, for the removal of firearms, and the intense propaganda that is emanating from America.

Nor does it deny the moves made in the United Kingdom by the Labor Party's Tony Blair, where the report into the use of firearms in that country was totally ignored and the ban on handguns was implemented as part of a political agenda.

Moves though by persons within the legal and judicial fraternities should be considered.

Their parts in the deception were within the judicial arena and in the preparations to convict Martin Bryant at all costs.

The criminal charge of 'perverting the course of justice', which is a felony, appears relevant as these people have never given sworn evidence, and so have not committed 'perjury'.

What we must consider is that by these peoples' actions, truth, justice and in fact every facet of what we call democracy in Australia has been undermined.

How can we trust a system when it has been utilised so that these 'pillars of our society' were able to steal from us, the very basis of our civilisation.

The question as to 'why' is then open to scrutiny.

The initial moves in relation to firearms was instigated within the Labor Party in 1987, and the New South Wales Labor Premier, Barry Unsworth is credited with the quote of, "There will never be National Firearm Laws until there is a massacre in Tasmania" in December 1987 at a Special Premiers meeting at Hobart.

We are given further evidence of the push in relation to firearms, from the former Labor powerbroker, Graeme Richardson, and his full political scenario as to why the Port Arthur Massacre occurred.

When Richardson stated, "I mean the governments in South Australia and Tasmania simply declined to take part in national gun laws the last time the Police Ministers discussed it.

The Tasmanian Minister saying that we don't have a problem down here, so we don't need to be in it.

I think everyone now seems to understand that they need to be in it, and the easiest way to get one law is to cede power to the Commonwealth".

A major clue is for the ceding of the State powers in relation to firearms to the Federal government.

This was supported by the New South Wales parliament initiating moves to cede this power to the federal government before any announcement by the Prime Minister as to his intentions regarding moves in relation to firearms in the aftermath of the Port Arthur massacre.

Graeme Richardson gives us a clue to another reason.

In the 1988 election when the Labor Premier of New South Wales was soundly defeated, a new political party emerged.

It was the Shooter's Party.

At last in Australia, there was some organization within the sporting shooter's fraternity, and they campaigned long and hard with the result that the Labor Party lost every rural seat, except one.

These seats included the Attorney General, the Police Minister and the Prisons Minister.

However, the Shooters Party was only strong enough to oust the sitting members of those seats, and it was only able to put one party member into the Upper House, that being John Tingle.

The emergence of such a new political force had to be stifled and destroyed, before it became a political force.

Other plays also corroborate the moves to cede the State powers to the Federal government.

Activists such as Professor Simon Chapman who demanded that it was a Federal Government responsibility to pull the States into line regarding their powers in relation to the various Firearms Acts.

That these demands ignored the entire constitutional powers of both the State and Federal bodies involved demonstrates the inadequacy of the arguments pushed by these lobbyists.

There are also the media journalists of whom, Ray Martin was leading the vanguard.

In the second debate between Paul Keating and John Howard in February 1996, it was Ray Martin who was strongly advocating the full Labor Party agenda in relation to the ceding of firearm laws from the State to the Federal arena, during that debate.

It was Ray Martin who provided Australians with all the tainted evidence in relation to the Port Arthur Massacre, purported as factual evidence from the Tasmania Police.

What must be remembered is that once the Federal Government obtained the State powers in relation to firearms, then any treaty signed with any world body such as the United Nations and the treaty regarding violence against women could be effectively used to enforce laws made outside Australia.

So, it is noticeable that John Howard simply initiated a Federal 'guideline' whilst permitting the States to retain their constitutional powers in relation to firearms.

This is important, as while the States hold that power, any international treaty signed by any federal body is unconstitutional, and cannot be validly enforced in Australia.

However, it was not just the Australian Labor Party that was playing in this arena.

The Federal Attorney General, Daryl Williams, was also a staunch supporter for the new firearm laws, so much so that he supported the Gun Control lobby group in his State to the tune of \$80,000 of taxpayers' money, before it became public knowledge and was stopped.

It was also the Liberal Government in Tasmania, with Ray Groom being their Attorney General, who was another player.

The most prominent injury to the survivors and workers during the Port Arthur Massacre was PTSD (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder), which was originally called shell shock back in the days of the 1914-18 war.

However this injury was removed from the Workers Compensation Act in Tasmania in November 1995, effectively removing any claim by any worker or volunteer for compensation to overcome this injury.

It is noted that British troops suffering from this condition were court marshalled and shot for refusing to obey orders during the First World War.

The subversion of the so-called 'Freedom of the press' in Tasmania in relation to the Port Arthur Massacre, the denial of any form of trial for the accused, Martin Bryant, and the deliberate actions to refuse any form of Coronial Inquiry or inquest into the deaths, feature strongly in both the Tasmanian Government (Liberal) and the Federal Government, which was also Liberal.

What this demonstrates is that both the major political parties were involved, and each must be apportioned with some of the responsibility of the Massacre. But it is always that first question of, "Who did it?" that demands an answer.

There is insufficient proof at this moment to point the finger of guilt, but there is enough evidence to suggest who is responsible and why.

The motives are there, and so is the ability.

One clue is given by the Tasmanian Government's SAC-PAV representative, Mr Bob Grierson, who has stated, "SAC-PAV proved its worth at Port Arthur.

If there were any doubts before about the value of the organization to the national security of Australia, then that doubt should disappear now."

And in fact, SAC-PAV did prove its worth at Port Arthur.

It is one thing to have countless exercises, but the proof is only evident in the real thing, and Port Arthur was as close as it could come, except for all the other preparations, which have been noted.

SAC-PAV have now gained the right to be in full control of the security of this country and that is essential considering the 2000 Olympic Games at Sydney.

SAC-PAV has demonstrated that they can control the media.

They have access to manipulating the health system, and they can do similar things to the transport industry (aeroplanes, trains, buses, etc) and many other facets required to combat a terrorist threat.

They have trained the constabulary, and have control over certain aspects of our law enforcement bodies, and although these are State bodies, protected by State constitutions, the influence now emanates from a Federal bureaucracy, which is not constitutional.

If there was any other bureaucracy in the running to compete with SAC-PAV for operating the required security of Australia, or if there had been doubts about the efficiency of the services under SAC-PAV to combine and present a united front in the fight against terrorism, then all that has been removed by the events at Port Arthur.

In this way the Federal Attorney General's Department tightened its grip on all its various State and Federal components, and strengthened its own position in the bureaucratic jungle of Canberra.

SAC-PAV though is a committee, with representatives from both the States, in a minority, and the Commonwealth.

However it is the Protective Security Co-ordination Centre, that controls SAC-PAV, and this body is purely Federal, being a department with the Federal Attorney General's Department.

PSCC provides the Executive and secretariat support, manages the equipment, training, exercise programs and maintains the National Anti-Terrorist Plan for SAC-PAV.

What is also noticeable was that the National Anti-Terrorist Plan was endorsed in November 1995, and first utilised during the Port Arthur Massacre in April 1996, five months later.

If we now consider the conversation between Jamie at Seascope and the SAC-PAV police negotiator, Sgt Terry McCarthy, there is a completely different context put on the phrase, "he's going to shoot your main man!"

McCarthy; Jamie?

Gunman; okay. Hello. How are you?

McCarthy; I'm very well thanks Jamie. Yourself?

Gunman; Well, I'm well up to now.

The past few 20 seconds.

What I've actually found out man, is that one of your boys is right outside, northeast I'd say, with an infra-red scope.

Would you just ask him to move on?

McCarthy; Right, we'll do that, we'll do that now.

Gunman; Cause he's going to shoot, he's trying to shoot, he's going to shoot your main man!

McCarthy; No, I can guarantee.

Gunman; I'll blow this, umm these you know, you know what's going to happen.

McCarthy; I don't want to see anyone hurt, alright

Gunman; You just move him on. McCarthy; Okay, I'm organising that now. I can also assure you that it's not our intention to hurt you or see anybody else hurt, okay.

Gunman; Really.

It can now be seen that 'Jamie' was of the belief that the gunman was a SAC-PAV agent.

All the reasons why Port Arthur took place, be they to bring about the removal of firearms in this country, be they retribution for the damage to the Labor Party in 1988, be they part of the race to win the prize of having the responsibility to take on the security of the Sydney Olympics, or be they to cause the ceding of State powers in relation to firearm laws to the Federal Bureaucracy, fail in every aspect to diminish the total disregard of democracy and the laws of this country in the planning and execution of the Port Arthur Massacre.

In considering the aftermath, and the cover-ups that have followed the Port Arthur Massacre, and the criminal way the survivors and relatives have been treated by not only the State of Tasmania, but also the Federal Government, then all Australians have a duty to remove these criminal elements from within our governments.

THE END

Thank you for reading **The OzBoy Files – Truth About Port Arthur Massacre - Part 3** I think between the 3 books we totally destroyed the case against Martin Bryant and have proved him innocent.

Freedom Collective A Bit About Us!

Freedom Collective is a small group of like mind people dedicated to seeking peace and truth in a world of lies and deceit.

Lloyd T Vance is an **Australian Researcher and Investigator, writer** for a few Alternative News & Current Affairs websites, **Co Author** of 38 Books Exposing False Flag Terrorism Attacks carried out by Police & Intelligence Agencies on behalf of corrupt politicians in bed with **“Evil Entities”**.

Lloyd T Vance is a No Non-sense, tells it like it is guy, I think its from his family background 1 / 32 part relative to Australian Bush Ranger Ben Hall, who fought against Police at the Eureka Stockade in Victoria.

Steve Johnson is Lloyd's Associate, he is an **Investigator, Researcher, Website Creator, Writer, Co Author, Video Producer – Director and Singer** and an all around good guy.

Along with about **8 retired Police, Military and Intelligence Agents** and 3 more **interested helpers** we are **Freedom Collective** behind the scenes team.

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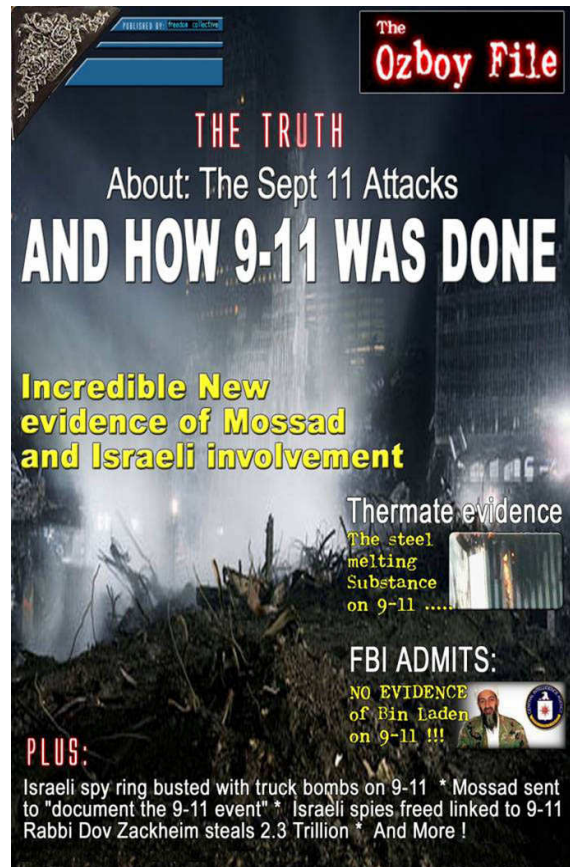
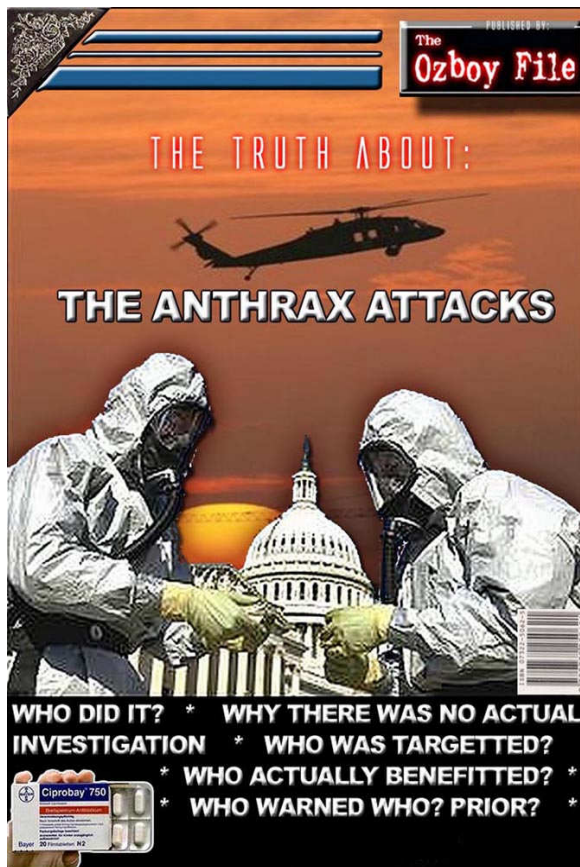
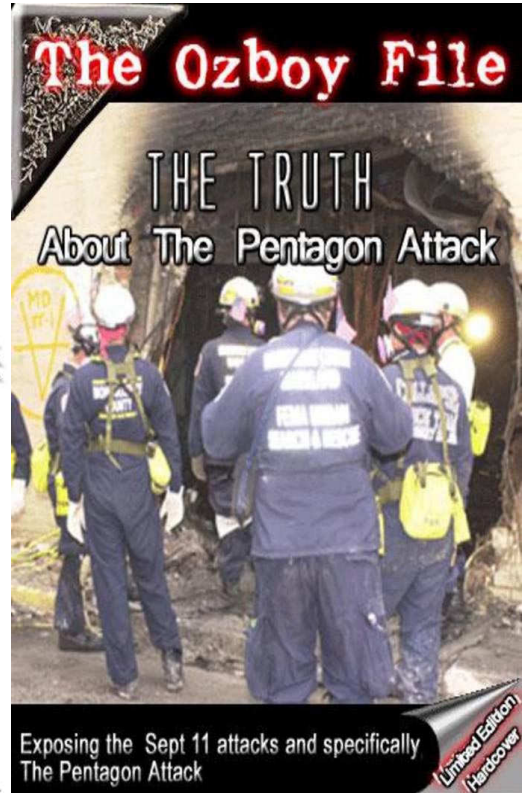
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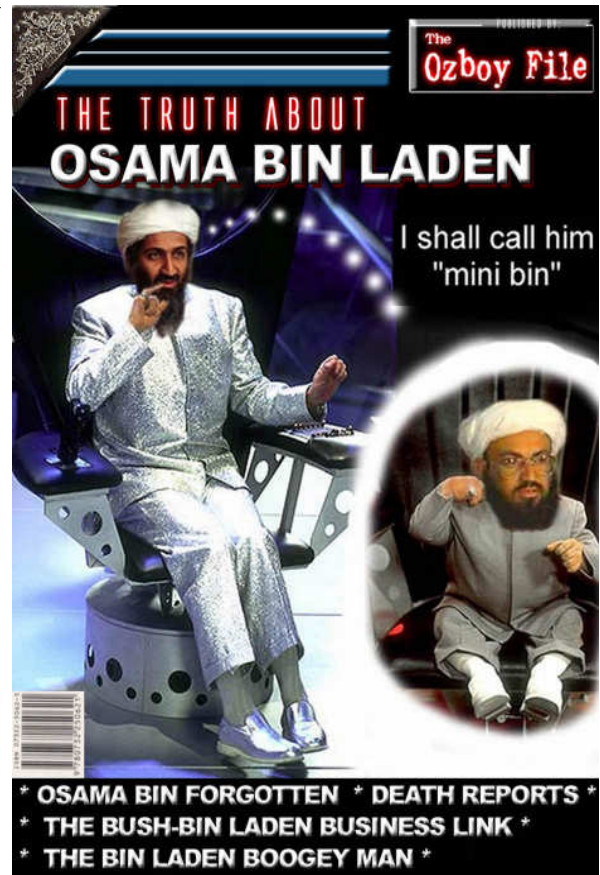
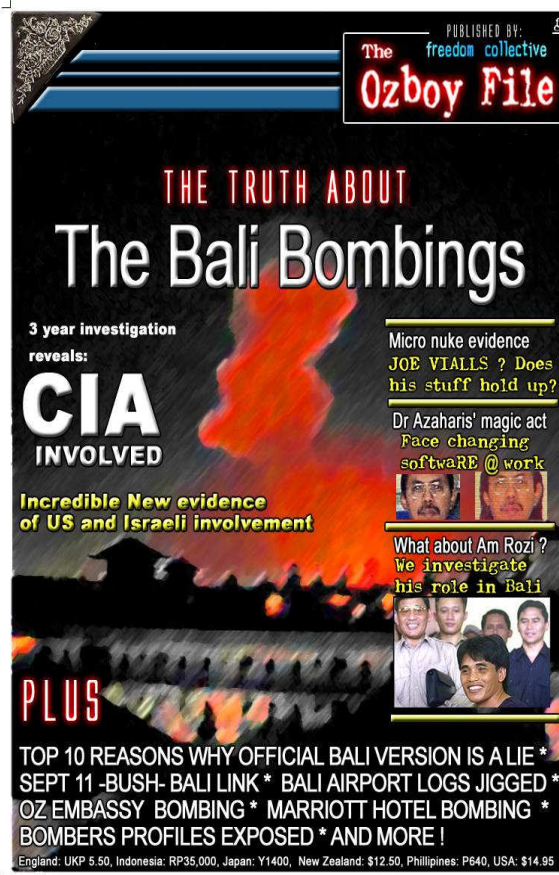
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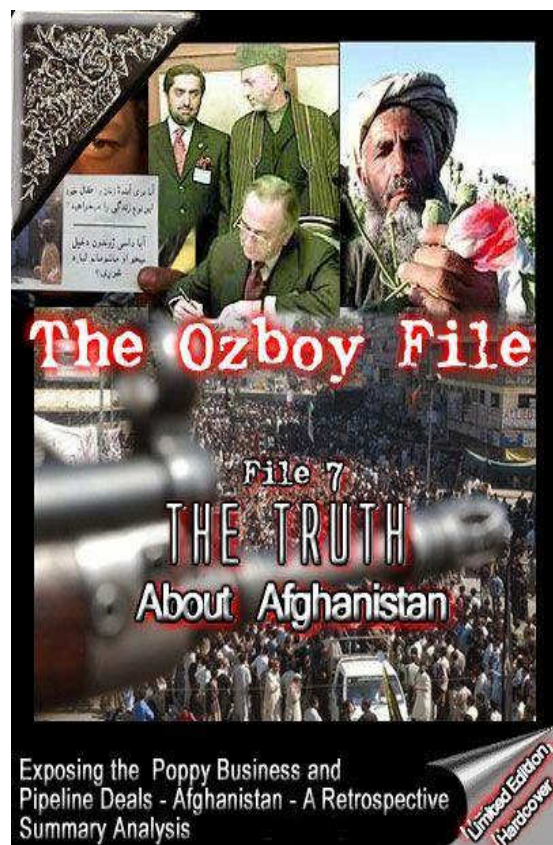
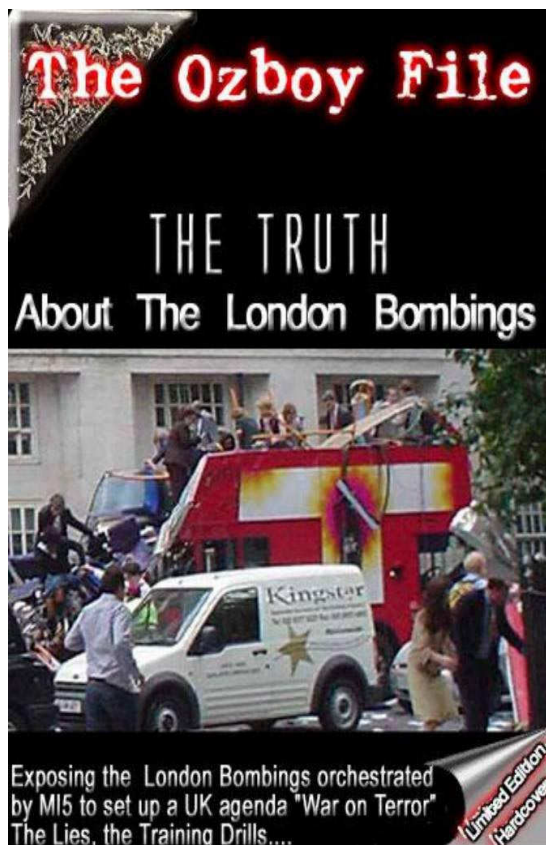
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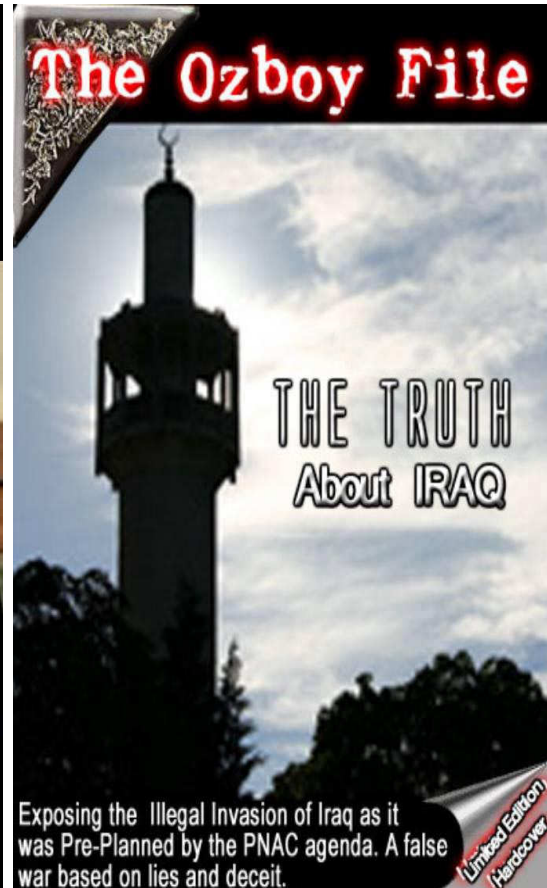
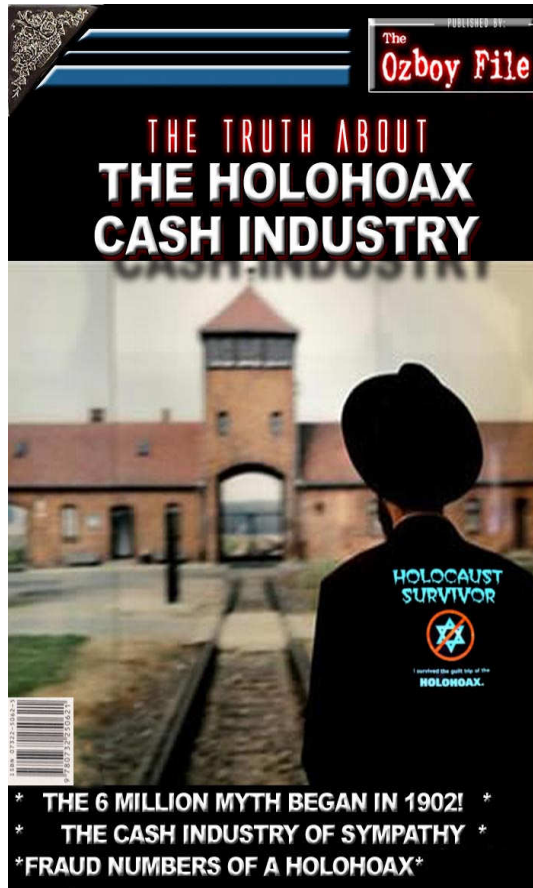






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